

RECREATION

— August 1944 —

Living Memorials

By William Mather Lewis

Victory Gardens in Housing Developments

Still with Us—Youth Centers!

Design for Fishing—Fun and Food

By Lloyd V. Gustafson

Hobbies as Recreation for Older People

By Philip L. Seman

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 5

Price 25 Cents

RECREATION

Published by and in the interests of the National Recreation Association
formerly named Playground and Recreation Association of America

Published Monthly

at

315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Subscription \$2.00 per year

RECREATION is on file in public libraries and is indexed in the

Readers' Guide

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Entered as second-class matter June 12, 1929, at the Post Office at New York, New York, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 1, 1924.

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A Message to the Children on the Playgrounds of America

from

HONORABLE JOHN G. WINANT



Ambassador to the Court of St. James
Former Chairman Social Security Board
Three times Governor of New Hampshire
First Vice-President, National Recreation
Association

LONDON, W. I.

June 27, 1944

Today your fathers and brothers fight bravely on the far-flung battlefronts of the world.

I like to think, as I know many of them do, of the playgrounds, athletic fields, swimming pools and beautiful parks in communities all over America. In their mind's eye they see your smiling faces and know your carefree life. They remember it was good to live in that kind of country. They are determined that you and all of America's children shall continue to have that kind of life.

On the playgrounds of America this summer your happiness will lighten the load of your fathers and brothers. They will know you are living the kind of life for which they are fighting and that you too will become the kind of men and women that will keep America a much beloved land, but because you have good fun, don't think that those who are fighting around the world to protect America don't also know that you are doing your share in helping at home.

Sincerely,

JOHN G. WINANT

August



Tufts College coeds stage a cook-out right on campus! Travel restrictions curtailed the recreational plans of students at Tufts, so they constructed their own fireplace in back of one of the dormitories on the campus at Medford, Massachusetts.

Living Memorials

By WILLIAM MATHER LEWIS

President

Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania

Baccalaureate Sermon

June 18, 1944

IN THE ACCOUNT of the Transfiguration as recorded in the Gospel according to St. Matthew we find these words, "And after six days Jesus taketh Peter,

James and John his brother and bringeth them up unto a high mountain apart, and was transfigured before them, and his face did shine as the sun and his raiment was white as the light.

"And, behold, there appeared unto them Moses and Elijah talking with him.

"Then answered Peter and said unto Jesus, Lord it is good for us to be here; if thou wilt, let us make here three tabernacles; one for thee and one for Moses and one for Elijah.

"And while he yet spake, behold a bright cloud overshadowed them; and behold a voice out of the cloud which said, this is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased, hear ye him."

This was a great experience for the three simple men who left the great company of people in the valley and journeyed with Jesus to the mountain top. For they had seen talking together, Moses representing the law, representing also those who had passed through death into the kingdom; Elijah representing the prophets and those who entered the kingdom through translation, and Jesus the Messiah, for whose ultimate appearing the lawmakers and prophets had eagerly looked during the centuries.

They were stirred to make some adequate recognition of this momentous event. "Let us build here three tabernacles, one for thee; one for Moses and one for Elijah." Here was the age-old reaction of man—to memorialize a great event with a monument, a statue, a cairn, a pyramid.

It has been man's desire since the dawn of civilization to erect monuments to perpetuate their own names or the names of those whom they admire. The earth is strewn with such structures too often symbolic of man's vanity rather than of his achievement. In saying this I do not question the motives of Peter or suggest that the tabernacles would have had no value. I merely point out that his conception was inadequate. Marcus Cato well said, "I would rather have men ask why I have no statue than why I have one." The

voice from the clouds said, "This is my beloved Son, hear ye him." This was, indeed, the answer to Peter's suggestion. Earthly tabernacles could not properly memorial-

ize the event—there must be "a building of God, an house not made with hands eternal in the heavens" built on the teachings of Jesus.

"Can storied urn, or animated bust

Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?

Can honour's voice provoke the silent dust,

Or flattery soothe the dull cold ear of death?"

I have never seen statistics relative to the amount of money wrapped up in memorials throughout the United States. It must total hundreds of billions of dollars.

Now we are approaching another period when countless people will wish to erect monuments to those who have given their lives or have done some great deed, that we might continue to live in a free country.

God forbid that we should erect dead memorials as has been the custom in the past. After the Civil War few communities in the land failed to erect an angular monument surmounted by the metal effigy of a soldier. Washington parks and circles are disfigured with grotesque equestrian statues. Freakish structures mark many historic spots.

What memorials shall we erect? What will be worthy of the boys who laid down their lives at the Anzio beachhead, along the French coast and in the islands of the Pacific? . . .

If our beloved sons could speak, they would ask us not to misinterpret them in useless panoply, but to carry on for them in high adventure.

There are three types of monuments: those which have no value artistically or functionally; those which have beauty without utility; and finally, those which deserve the name "living memorials," which contribute something to the welfare of mankind. Of the first type there are innumerable examples; the second, the beautiful memorials, do have some justification. But for him who suffered on the field of battle, what better memorial than a hospital or an endowed hospital bed or medical research project, or a medical center. Cancer and tuberculosis are greater foes of

mankind than are military aggressors. For him who laid aside his books and his ambitions in connection with scholarly pursuits, what more fitting memorial than a perpetual scholarship in some institution of learning where youth generation after generation may join the quest of truth. For those who went out of a community where the opportunities for wholesome entertainment were restricted, a fine playground or a community hall would be splendid living memorials. A community hall open constantly for athletic games, symphony concerts, dances—a place which would counteract the degrading commercialized amusement so common in most cities; a crippled children's clinic; a church center such as the people of Coventry have planned; a music foundation. The list of living memorials is endless if we but give our minds and hearts to the task of realizing the possibilities of immortalizing our heroes.

Every college campus should have its memorial hall—not as a show place but as the center of some great intellectual enterprise conceived in the interest of humanity. This well might take the form of a Hall of World Affairs; where teachers and students of various nationalities and creeds, living and working together would seek through sound and realistic methods to develop international understandings and trust. Here lies the great hope of enduring peace—not in fantastic programs, not in wishful thinking of a Chamberlain at Munich but a united and far-reaching endeavor to think the whole tremendous problem through. Many times our academic interests . . . have discouraged international good-will rather than promoted it. . . .

You may recall that in the motion picture, "Edison, the Man," Mr. Edison is the guest of honor at a banquet where the technical leaders pay their tribute to the great inventor and in his response he says, "To be told by the outstanding men and women of your time that you have contributed a great deal to human betterment is pleasant, very pleasant. I would hardly be human if my heart did not thrill with such a major compliment. But somehow I have not achieved the success I want. Earlier this evening I talked with two school children. Tomorrow the world will be theirs. It is a troubled world—full of doubt and uncertainty. You say we men of science have been helping it. Are those children and their children going to approve of what we have done? Or are they going to discover too late that science was trusted too

much so that it has turned into a monster whose final triumph is man's own destruction?

"Some of us are beginning to feel that danger, but it can be avoided. I once had two dynamos. They needed regulating. It was a problem of balance and adjustment. And I feel that the confusion in the world today presents much the same problem. The dynamo of man's God-given ingenuity is running away with the dynamo of his equally God-given humanity. I am now too old to do much more than to say, 'Put those dynamos in balance. Make them work in harmony as the great Designer intended they should.' It can be done. What man's mind can conceive, man's character can control. Man must learn that, and then we needn't be afraid of tomorrow, and man will go forward toward more light."

That institution which teaches its technical students to put the dynamo of man's God-given ingenuity in balance with the dynamo of his equally God-given humanity will indeed erect a magnificent memorial for those of its graduates who went down in the storm.

Pope Brock, a Regent of the University of Georgia, recently said in his Charter Day address, "It is entirely possible to maintain an enduring social order with a modest amount of technology if there be present the necessary political, intellectual and spiritual statesmanship. But if this statesmanship be lacking, then all the technology, the genius man can create cannot save the world from anarchy. The question is not whether we shall abandon the teaching of the trades and technical skills but it is whether we shall first provide the leadership without which the mastery of the vocations is a fruitless expenditure of effort."

Now, you may say that the subject of monuments is out of keeping with the spirit of Baccalaureate Sunday. Monuments, however desirable, are after all erected in honor of those who have completed their lives not for those who are beginning them. This is only partially true. "All are architects of fate working on the walls of time, some with massive deeds and great, some with ornaments of rhyme."

From the day of his birth every individual builds his monument—some with stone, others with wood; hay; stubble. Day after day they grow. You see them going up all around you—if you have the eyes to see. Every man on the battlefield is building his, with blood, sweat and tears, but no less is every man on the homefront. For

many it is a monument of self-denial; of eager participation in every enterprise which will help win the war, in willing cooperation in efforts to maintain and strengthen the institution in whose service they are; of readiness to withhold destructive criticism until all the evidence is in. For others it is an ugly monument, a monument upon which is inscribed in sharp relief the words, What do I get out of it; the monument of selfishness and pettiness, of evil communication. Will each of us be able to look at the monument he has built during the war with inner satisfaction, with certainty that he gave the best he had at all times to the end that victory might come surely and quickly. There are unhappy days ahead for those whose record is not what they would wish to show to the boys when they come home.

Thus in all the activities of our lives the monuments go up. That is why the subject of monuments is an appropriate theme for a baccalaureate sermon. That is why William Hazlitt said, "Those only deserve a monument who do not need one; that is those who have raised themselves a monument in the minds and memories of men."

We cannot beat the game. Our true monuments may be concealed for the moment but in the end the scaffolding comes down and there it is. The monument into which unworthy thought has gone will profit us nothing. A medieval Prince, an atheist, laughed at the assertion of an ultimate resurrection. He built for himself a mausoleum, constructed of tremendously thick stone. "Now let God get my body on his resurrection day," he sneered. But a seed from a tree dropped into a small crack between the stones and in the years a sturdy oak pushed aside the slabs and made a great opening. We can't beat the game.

And, behold, a voice out of the cloud which said, "This is my beloved Son, hear ye him."

The voice from the clouds gives us the best instruction for monument building uttered through all time—"This is my beloved Son, hear ye him." If you who are going out to meet life heed that injunction, the future will hold no terror for you.

"History was made by men and women who were not afraid to gamble on the hope of the future, and in our time history is being made again by those who are not afraid to face the heaviest odds to keep human hope alive." — *David Cushman Coyle in America.*



Courtesy Press Association, Inc.

Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt

BRIG. GEN. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, son of the late President, died suddenly on July 12, 1944, on a battlefield in Normandy.

For many years he had been a devoted friend of the National Recreation Association and an honorary member, and ever an ardent believer in the playground and recreation center movement in the localities of the United States. He gave encouragement to the Association workers, wrote for the *RECREATION Magazine*, spoke at a Recreation Congress. At the time of the President's Outdoor Recreation Conference he was the real executive leader, and the Association worked closely with him, contributing the full time of a worker for many months to help in making the Conference a success. He was active in the work of the Boy Scouts of America.

Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt thought of his own father, President Theodore Roosevelt, as a real recreation leader, recognizing the unusual opportunity he and the members of his family had had for recreation in their own home. His father had been Honorary President of the National Recreation Association for a great many years, and one of the first organization meetings of the society was held in the White House with his

(Continued on page 270)

Victory Gardens in Housing Developments

"Eighty per cent of all our residents had victory gardens of some size in 1943, and at least 89 per cent are planning gardens in 1944," reports the Vancouver, Washington, Housing Authority. This is a significant statement which adds interest to these stories about victory gardens at two housing projects, and the Harvest Festival and Victory Fair so successfully held.

A Victory Fair

By WALTER E. POLLOCK

Project Services Adviser
Vancouver Housing Authority

A VICTORY GARDEN CONTEST for war workers that ended in a county-wide Victory Fair; that, in brief, is the "great oaks from little acorns" story of the Vancouver, Washington, Housing Authority's gardening activities of last season.

The story begins in March 1943 when McLoughlin Heights, the largest federal housing project in the United States, was only a month old. Through the cooperation of the project services department of the housing authority, the Clark County agricultural agents' office, and the Vancouver OCD, community garden plots were secured to augment the small home plots the newcomers wished to grow. The response was surprising. Eighty per cent of all residents had gardens of some size, even though they might be a 10' x 10' plot in their small yards. Gardens from all housing areas were registered in the central project services office in McLoughlin Heights, and were judged by local citizens and members of the Greater Vancouver Recreation Association staff.

It was then that the idea of a Victory Fair was born. Because of gas rationing and crowded time in the defense industry community, the long standing Clark County Fair which had been held every September had been discontinued for the duration. Then came the great idea! As a climax to the garden program, why not have a regular, old-time county fair where ribbons and awards would be presented, and the zealous gardeners could have an opportunity to display

their produce? The idea caught on immediately. County agricultural agents and OCD workers enthusiastically cooperated with the housing authority to make the fair a success.

There was another very special reason for holding the fair. Because the housing projects are located some distance from the residential areas of Vancouver proper, there had been a need for activities in which old-timers could take part and learn to know and appreciate newcomers to the area. A county-wide fair would—and did—prove a valuable link between the two groups.

That the enterprise was a success is proved by two facts: 1. This season at least 95 per cent of all housing residents are planning gardens. 2. A definite interest in the housing areas and project services activities on the part of old-timers became apparent during the fair. Requests for talks concerning the recreation program and housing authority's problems and plans came frequently from a group of varied civic, fraternal and social organizations in Vancouver. The newspapers in Portland, the sister city located across the Columbia River, as well as those in Vancouver, were tremendously interested.

The Victory Fair was held September 1st and 2nd, in the large gymnasium, lobby, and clubrooms of the McLoughlin Heights Community Center. In addition to garden produce such as celery, lettuce, squash, watermelon, corn, peas, rhubarb, tomatoes, cucumbers, potatoes, prunes and peaches, displays of handcraft, floriculture, sewing, can-

ning, baking, cooking, and an extensive art exhibit of works of tenants as well as longer established Clark County artists were arranged. Much artistic talent was discovered, including scenes and portrait studies from all parts of the United States, as well as some foreign works. Several

Probably no other project undertaken by the Vancouver Housing Authority has afforded greater pleasure and satisfaction to the staff members than the Victory Fair. For it gave them the feeling that they had had a part in preserving one of America's oldest and best loved institutions—the County Fair!



Boys and girls living in the neighborhood of Coolidge School, Burlingame, California, raised a vegetable garden in a vacant lot loaned them by an interested neighbor. Another neighbor supplied the garden hose and water.

commercial and club booths were also arranged, and there were exhibits of the Washington State Guard chapter, whose headquarters are located on the Heights, the Vancouver Council of Churches, public schools, and other groups.

The exterior of the center presented a festive appearance. American flags as well as festoons of red, white and blue covered one entire side of the building, while vari-colored banners adorned the interior as well as the exterior of the building.

As a first step in organization, early in the spring interest in gardening was created through local and Portland newspapers, radio announcements, series of pictures of the gardens as they progressed published in *The News*—the housing authority weekly distributed free of charge to all project residents—and talks by gardening experts prescribing the care of the soil peculiar to this area.

Approximately eight local labor unions donated funds for operating expenses such as printing, ribbon awards, and publicity. Prizes of \$25 war bonds, and \$10 and \$5 in war stamps, were chosen as first, second, and third prizes for each contest division. Gardens from each housing area were judged separately because of a widely varying fertility of soil in the projects which made fair

judging possible only with that ruling. Greater interest was aroused because neighbors were competing with neighbors and enjoyed comparing the progress of their gardens.

Those with very small gardens had equal opportunity with neighbors farming larger plots, since quality of produce alone was judged. Among the divisions were those for best boys' and girls' gardens, those cared for by an entire family, and a section for the best small gardens which averaged 10' x 10'.

Grand prizes were also given. Vancouver and Portland business concerns donated the prizes.

An especially fine feature was that all workers volunteered their time. Not one among those who planned or executed the enterprise was paid. The judges gave their services; local people as well as tenants served as volunteer workers. The number of "natives" and newcomers who assisted was equal. Members of the long established Vancouver Art group, as well as those in the Garden Club, took an active part, while tenants, too, judged the produce. Members of the county agricultural staff aided in judging the handcraft.

The fair ran for two consecutive days and evenings, and during that time a stage show was pre-

sented every half hour during the day, with two hour performances at night featuring local amateur and professional talent from Vancouver and Portland. A broadcast was made by a local radio station, while the show was in progress, from the Vista Room directly above the gymnasium. An average of 1,800 persons attended each of the evening shows, while a total of 5,000 visited the fair during the two days.

Although persons from throughout the county took part in the fair, the majority of victory gardeners had lived in this area for an average of only six to eight months. Many worked on swing and graveyard shifts. This meant that they sacrificed hours of sleep that they might work in their gardens during the day. A tremendous volume of produce was canned in homes or in the local custom cannery.

Plans are already under way for a "bigger and better" Victory Fair this fall. This year livestock will be included, housed in big tents on the community center athletic grounds, and there will be a large section for the youngsters' pets.

Probably no other project undertaken by the Vancouver Housing Authority has afforded greater satisfaction to the staff members who felt they had had a part in preserving one of America's old institutions—the county fair!

War Housing Victory Gardens

By G. D. WILKINS

THE RESIDENTS of the three war housing projects in the Wichita Area now have a total of sixty acres of ground under cultivation in their victory garden program. Each project has a resident garden committee whose members have voluntarily taken on the job

Mr. Wilkins, Assistant to the Area Housing Manager, Wichita, Kansas, Federal Public Housing Authority, gives the following information about the development: There are three projects—Planeview, a city of 4,382 units with a population of 20,000; Hilltop Manor, a town of 1,118 units and 5,000 people; and Beechwood, a village containing 500 units with 2,500 residents.

of managing the garden program for the benefit of all residents. Although the Management of the Federal Public Housing Authority encourages the planting of victory gardens and assists the residents whenever the need arises, the program

is exclusively a resident activity. The plotting, plowing, planting, cultivation, and financing are all handled by the resident garden committees and the residents themselves.

The victory garden program is operated in a similar manner on all three projects and the program at Hilltop Manor is typical. The Garden Committee of Hilltop Manor made arrangements to lease forty acres directly south of the project for the sum of \$300 per year. The area was plowed at a cost of \$200 and then surveyed and divided into individual garden plots at a cost of \$60. The individual plots, 50' x 60' in size, were sub-leased for \$1.50 per plot to residents who wished to raise a victory garden. In order that the work might progress on schedule, the Resident Council advanced the necessary funds with the understanding that it would be repaid out of the money obtained from the sub-leasing of the plots.

Last year a harvest festival was held at Hilltop Manor as a climax to the-victory garden program. Hundreds of residents displayed their canned vegetables and fruits, and the Sedgwick County Home Demonstration Agent judged the exhibit and presented prizes. The enthusiastic crowd that attended this festival saw firsthand results of the victory program and went away with the idea that they should participate in the program the next year.

Again this year, as a follow-up of the garden program, the resident garden committees plan to have a harvest festival in the fall on all three projects, in order

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There's a lot of fun in planting and caring for your garden



Gedde Harmon

And a tremendous satisfaction in bringing home the harvest!

Bicycling as a Community Hobby

THE SELECTION of a community-wide recreation activity should be based upon many considerations. We suggest here a few of the points to be taken into account:

1. Is the hobby recreational in the sense that it affords a complete change from the regular workaday routine in environment, activity, and other respects?
2. Is it a safe pastime?
3. Is it a healthful outdoor sport for at least the spring, summer, and fall?
4. Is it available to both sexes, as participants?
5. Is it available to both young and old?
6. Is it inexpensive from the individual's viewpoint?
7. Does it require large stadia or fields which are difficult to locate in congested cities?
8. May it be enjoyed strenuously or moderately?
9. May it be enjoyed alone or in groups?
10. Does it require many years of training from expensive professional instructors?
11. May it develop into a later vocational career?
12. Will proficiency in this sport give balance, poise, and similar characteristics that may carry over into other sports and pastimes?
13. Has it possibilities for



Courtesy Milwaukee Municipal Recreation Department

By ROLAND C. GEIST

indoor use which make it enjoyable in unfavorable weather?

14. Is there a great tendency toward professionalism in the hobby which robs it of pleasure value?

15. Is there a thrill of adventure each time the pastime is undertaken?

16. Is there a utilitarian value to the hobby in war or emergency periods?

17. Are there organizations, national or local, that will aid in establishing the hobby?

18. May the hobby be used with an educational aim such as nature study, historical trips, etc.?

19. Is the hobby a continual challenge to learn something new about it?

Mr. Geist, who is the author of the book, *Bicycling as a Hobby*, makes the statement that while much has been written about indoor and outdoor games and similar activities as hobbies, bicycling has received little attention from writers on hobbies. It is his purpose in this article to point out how bicycling may be enjoyed as group recreation in the community program.

20. Is the hobby just a current fad which will vanish in a year or so?

Bicycling Measures Up!

Bicycling, in my opinion, meets all of the requirements outlined. A bicycle tour into the country or to another section of our land certainly makes for a change in environment. Cycling is safe if enjoyed on cycle paths and side roads away from congested motor highways. Most of our ball games, such as football and baseball, are enjoyed by our people only as spectators. There are few sports that an individual of fifty or more may enjoy in a leisurely way as much as cycling. There is, too, the point that the art of balancing learned in cycling is helpful in skating, mountaineering, skiing, and similar sports. As for the question of expense, once a wheel is purchased—and it may last for fifty years with proper care—the yearly upkeep is practically nothing. Expensive fields, links, or stadia are not required, and the highways and byways are open to all without tolls. For ordinary cycling a few lessons will train a beginner to become proficient. Trick riding, of course, requires many years of experience, but to the majority of riders bicycling will always be a pleasurable hobby rather than a strenuous training period for a world or Olympic championship.

Cycling, many people will feel, is an individual pastime. While this is true, it may also be a group hobby as in bicycle polo, team races, or formation riding. Its outstanding possibility as a group activity, however, lies in the organization of community bicycle clubs such as Milwaukee's Muni-Bike Club, now more than four years old, which every week brings out old and young when the weather is favorable. To stimulate new bikers to take part in the weekly rides, boys and girls sixteen years and over have recently been invited. Two veterans of the Muni-Bike Club have volunteered to supervise the weekly rides and act as advisers. Special emphasis will be placed on having high school groups come out.

Every bicycle tour, however short, is like a new adventure, for the rider never knows what he will meet—perhaps some old friend or a new scene. Even the same roadway changes with the season and seems to be different.

Nature study groups are using the bicycle with

"Bicycling is now about a century old, and it will undoubtedly remain with us for several hundred years more, since it will be a long time before the average man can afford to ride a helicopter! The bicycle is still the world's most efficient vehicle. Twenty-five pounds will support and carry a person weighing 150 pounds on a long trip at very little cost. And after the war we may expect new and lighter alloy bicycles made with mass production methods which will reduce the cost to \$15.00 for a bicycle."

success because so much more ground can be covered in a day, and the silent wheel can creep up on birds and animals and come closer to them than the mechanized vehicles. City history can be quickly and efficiently studied by the use of the bicycle.

A hobby which stems from bicycling is Cyclana or the

collecting of all material relating to the bicycle and the sport of cycling. The author has collected such material for over thirty years, and his collection includes over 200 books, periodicals and catalogs, 100 prints dating from Currier and Ives to the present time, 100 old and new posters, five large scrapbooks, three photograph albums, music having to do with bicycling, programs, trophies, maps, models of bicycles, and many other articles. The old-timer can relive the Gay Nineties again with a collection of Cyclana, and gathering the material will make an engrossing activity for a bicycle club.

Lectures on the good old bicycle days will provide a most enjoyable community entertainment, with a dance in the community house to the strains of "Daisy Bell" as a suitable climax.

Let's organize a community bicycle club now. Arrange a meeting, plan a tour, invite everyone—tell your local newspaper about your plans—secure the cooperation of the local bicycle dealer, and make the first affair a real picnic!

Mention has been made of the flourishing bicycle club of Milwaukee promoted by the Department of Municipal Recreation and Adult Education. In this city legal provision has been made to safeguard the increasing number of cyclists.

On December 20, 1937, an ordinance providing for the registration of bicycles and the establishment of rules governing their operation was passed by the Common Council of the city of Milwaukee. In that year, 15,610 licenses were issued; in 1943, 29,168 were issued.

Since the passage of the ordinance, bicyclists have been stopped and cautioned by police officers for violations of the ordinance or traffic code. When such violations occur a warning card is issued and referred to the Traffic Bureau where it is placed on file. When bicyclists under eighteen years of age have had two previous warning re-

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Design for Fishing—Fun and Food

By LLOYD V. GUSTAFSON
The Duluth Herald and News-Tribune

NEIGHBORHOOD fishing, with double plays from rearing pond to streams to rationed-bound skillet, is bringing delight to scores in Duluth, Minnesota, this summer.

Doorstep angling wasn't planned for wartime, but it's mighty handy. It is conservation with a brand new twist, providing recreation on the homefront, giving the youngsters an opportunity to get a wholesome treat in the time-honored sport of fishing, providing a chance for busy war workers to get the "tonic of the wilderness" without burning up the gasoline and rubber of their automobiles.

Virtually within a mile's walking distance of any home in Duluth, rod and reel exponents this summer are getting their outings on streams and lakes and eating their fish, too—a unique pleasure in a metropolitan city, 101,065 population as of 1940 census.

Ten streams, all stocked with battling, wary trout, bound over the rocky slopes on which Duluth snuggles against the shores of St. Louis River (largest tributary of the Great Lakes) and Lake

Duluth, Minnesota, where, about ten years ago, flycasting classes were established in the schools as an extracurricular activity, now sets the pace in another field for the sportsman, angling at home with your neighbors. It's a design for fishing—wholesome, inspiring fun—and for the duration, for food, pink meat instead of red coupons!

ing wall-eyed pike, Northern pike, perch and bass and other panfish. "Deep-sea" fishing in Lake Superior for hundreds is still a must avocation to those who enjoy trolling for lake trout.

Duluthians for years have been doing some fishing in urban streams, but catches were getting less frequent each spring and no one seemed concerned about the depletion.

What developed into a municipal fish propagation program through the efforts of city officials, conservation clubs, and a relentless campaign to arouse civic consciousness has set a pattern that has brought inquiries from all sections of the United States.

The story starts with John Hoene, city park superintendent in Duluth. He will tell you that his love of the out of doors has been with him since early boy-

Duluth citizens make the proud boast that their municipal golf course is the only one where you can get a turn at trout angling and at the same time play a game of golf!



hood when he and his brothers would roam the woodlands near their home, explore the hills of Duluth, and go on camping trips. A lakeshore cabin in the depths of the northwoods was the home of the Hoenes during the summer. As long as he can remember, John has been a hand for fishing and hunting. Collecting wood specimens, mounting tree leaves and assembling flower species for study and classification were his delights when other lads would rush away to a movie serial.

When young Hoene matriculated at Cornell University to pursue the study of horticulture, it was to get a more intensive, more scientific approach to his youthful studies in woodlore. But study in the East gave him more than the knowledge from books and the benefits of experiments in camps laboratories. He gained a new perspective on his home town which only distance can bring.

Duluth, at the gateway to the Minnesota Arrowhead Country, one of the major summer resort and outing areas in the nation, for years has drawn thousands seeking the adventure of the woodland trails and northern lakes and streams. Hoene saw his city—Duluth—with its abundance of natural facilities for angling and outdoor recreation right at home, being lost.

It was his first summer out of college when, as a landscape engineer of the city park department, he began to voice and plan what since has developed. He lost no time in charting his neighborhood fishing program.

Stewart Creek, a turbulent stream which flows out of Magney Park, Duluth's municipal forest on the rocky ridges in the western part of the city, was the first site of operations. More than 400 yearling trout were released in short order into the Creek.

Duluth creeks had been given their "hypos" fingerling trout sporadically over a period of years, but under Hoene's direction, the spring of 1938 found fish propagation activities on an unprecedented scale. In succession, five more streams were restocked that same May. Brook trout, rainbows and speckled, averaging ten inches in length were dumped into pools throughout the gridwork of streams that cleave their courses down the hills.

In Chester Creek, a rapid feeder that tumbles

into Lake Superior less than a mile from the center of the city's loop, are two ponds which serve as skating rinks during the winter. Here was a spot that would give flycasters plenty of room to flip their lures. Five hundred 10-inch battlers were released into the creek above the ponds. Embowered in a cup of the gabbro hills overlooking St. Louis Bay, where St. Louis River broadens into the Duluth harbor, are Twin Lakes. Each lake is about 150 feet in diameter and running into the larger pond is a draining creek that bisects one of the two municipally-operated golf courses in Duluth. When Twin Lakes were planted with trout, it was a public ceremony in which the state conservation department and the city park department shared the spotlight. Youngsters who had used the ponds for a swimming hole previously now could come equipped for a day of fishing. Golfers who wanted to tarry on the sixteenth

green of Enger Golf Course could take time out from their fairway objectives for a try at angling.

On the opening day of stream trout angling this spring, overenthusiastic adult fishermen launched three canoes on Twin Lakes. The canoeists were requested to remove their craft in order to give the shore anglers an equal

"The human animal originally came from the out of doors. When spring begins to move in his bones, he just must get out again. One time, in the spring, our grandmothers used to give us nasty brews from herbs to purify our blood of the winter's corruptions. They knew something was the matter with the boys. They could have saved trouble by giving them a pole, a string and a hook. Some wise ones, among them my own, did just that." — *Herbert Hoover in Collier's*, April 22, 1944.

chance in their quest of trout.

Largest and most popular trout stream within hiking or bus ride reach of Duluthians is Lester River. Most westerly tributary of the Lester is Amity Creek and then there are the East Branch and West Branch of Lester River. The stream resolves into one course only a quarter of a mile from its mouth on the shores of Lake Superior.

A stone's throw from Lester River and only two blocks from the trolley-bus line that has its terminal in Lester Park is the city's oldest rearing pond. Built by the Izaak Walton League in the 20's, the pond was used for years for bass propagation. Last spring the pond was loaded with yearling trout. On Saturday morning, May 15th, opening of the 1943 stream trout angling season, casting space was at a premium on the concrete walls and rocky banks that encase the pond. In July, the pond was drained and the remaining trout removed to Lester River. Replacing the trout

(Continued on page 266)

The Contribution of Recreation to Morale

By Private TOM WISWELL

THE CONTRIBUTION that wholesome, well-ordered recreation activity makes to maintaining morale in our armed forces cannot be overestimated. There is no doubt that the high morale which prevails among the personnel is due to the fact that all realize the inevitability of victory, but there are other factors that contribute to this wholesome attitude.

It is our sincere belief that when the smoke of battle has finally cleared and the forces of the United Nations stand triumphant, one of the major factors contributing to our victory will have been recreation and sports activity. In no other major military enterprise in our history has the fighting man been given such splendid facilities for games, sports, and recreation in many varied forms. The USO centers, camp shows, day rooms, and recreation provided by local communities near training camps have all played a vital role in this important phase of our war effort.

In our use of the term "recreation" in this article, we are concerned with such pastimes as chess, checkers, table tennis, bridge, and other games that bring skill into play. These are not games of chance, and it is the player who excels by sheer skill and application who wins.

The writer had the privilege of giving many exhibitions in chess and checkers for servicemen and Merchant Marine sailors, and the interest displayed by these men in such games

Private Wiswell bases his conviction regarding the value of recreation as a morale builder on observations made during his six months in the Army, and, previous to that, during several trips in the Merchant Marine when he visited many USO centers. From all these experiences one thing stands out—and that is the high morale prevailing among the personnel in every part of the war theater.

Private Wiswell is a well-known checker player and author of several books, among them *Let's Play Checkers*, *Checker Magic*, and *Chess*.

was a complete revelation. One demonstration was aboard an oil tanker in the Gulf of Mexico for the benefit of able-bodied seamen and members of the "black gang." It was during that difficult period in our war effort when the depredations of the marauding Nazi U-boats were at their high, and yet not a man in this interested gathering gave a thought to the danger so near at hand, so com-

pletely absorbed was everyone in the exhibition. It is this freedom from worry for even a short period which helps keep a man going, and refreshes and invigorates him for new ordeals and hardships.

The very ship on which this exhibition had been given was later blown up, and many members of the crew were lost. Among the few articles salvaged by the men were a chessboard and a set of chessmen which the survivors later used to while away the tedious hours of awaiting new orders.

The man in the Army, too, gets a real "kick" out of these old, yet ever new games. The writer has given blindfold checker demonstrations for several hun-

dred men and officers at one time, and the interest displayed has been nothing short of phenomenal. A column of checkers which is run in *The Gas Bag*, our camp paper at Tyson, is eagerly read by the men and sent to comrades overseas in England, North Africa, and Australia.

(Continued on page 274)

They don't wait until they're grown up to enjoy such games as checkers!



Courtesy Chester, Pa., Recreation Board

Still with Us—Youth Centers!

They go on and on—these Youth Centers! And if RECREATION seems to you to be publishing a great many articles about them, it's merely because there's such a demand from all over the country for more information on the subject. If you've anything to contribute from your experience, we want to hear from you.

The "Rec"

By JANE PARSONS
New Philadelphia, Ohio

"WOULD YOU MIND telling me where the wreck is?" asked the new art teacher of one of her students as he hurried out of the room.

"Sure. It's up on the corner of Broadway across from the Post Office."

"Yes, but —" but the young man was gone. She turned to the history teacher. "What is the matter with that corner? Every night all the children run out, screaming, 'I'll meet you at the wreck!' Why, I never saw such a town for accidents."

"A wreck? Oh, you mean the 'Rec.'" The history teacher laughed. "Why, that's the recreation center."

"Well, of all things!"

Yes—"well, of all things!" A youth center—a place that belongs to the youngsters exclusively—or almost so, because the older ones are always welcome; we believe in our town that everyone should live together like one big family. And they do at the "Rec," which is an old, large home with twenty-two rooms where anyone from six years up may go for a good time.

In the fall of 1942, ten men and one woman met in the Mayor's office to talk about a crazy idea called a recreation center. They had at their disposal \$2,500, and that seemed like a lot of money. After a winter of planning, discussing, scrubbing floors and painting walls, the Youth Center was opened in June 1943. One of the teachers, Vincent Carter, offered his services for the summer months. Things did not run very smoothly. Too many people were rather dubious about the project, and the young people

went to other places. School was just around the corner, Mr. Carter had to return, and it seemed as if the board of directors had a South Sea bubble—and that was all. With some misgiving, at Mr. Carter's recommendation they hired a twenty-four-year-old girl who, like all the other young people of New Philadelphia, had roamed the town looking for a place to eat and dance. "Give them a lunchroom and a nickelodeon," she said, "and you'll be surprised." The board took her advice—and were surprised! After they had converted one room into a lunchroom, thrown out the hand-operated victrolas and bought a nickelodeon, overnight the membership went to a thousand, with an attendance ranging from 150 to 300 or more a night. Crowded? No, but watch out for your neighbor's toes!

This fall the board of directors, made up of representatives from the service clubs, ministerial association, the P.T.A., school board, and City Council, asked the Community Chest for \$3,500 to carry on the work at the center. This group meets once a month at the center to discuss the work that has been done and plan for the future. The young people may appear before them for anything they feel is necessary for the center. A junior board representing the young people is being organized. These ten young people are over seventeen years of age and are chosen from the various churches in town in order to have a wide representation.

What You Can Do at the "Rec"

There are few rules. You must have a membership card, and you must remember that the center is a home, not a barn, and treat it as such. And most important of all, you must respect the rights of others. In order to be a member you ask for an application card, and when it is returned you are given a year's membership without any fee. Members are divided into three

Jane Parsons, author of this story and director of the "Rec," says of herself that she is a preacher's daughter, a graduate of a girls' school, and can fly a plane but is too short and too small to add to the war effort in that respect! So she is making her contribution to the winning of the war by serving at the town's Youth Center.



age groups: 6 to 11, 12 to 15, and 16 up. All activities are scheduled upon this basis.

The children under twelve years of age are permitted to use the building after school, and until 8:00 on certain evenings during the week. Anyone under sixteen must leave at 9:00 for the curfew rings at 10:00 (and they know it's enforced, and parents have to pay for offenders). The older group stays until 11:00 or 12:00.

If you want to loaf, the "Rec" is the place to go to, for there's a loafing room. Dance? Then there's the nickelodeon and a dance floor. Or if you wish just to bang the piano or listen to some future Eddie Duchin—then go to one of the living rooms. There's food, if you are hungry or thirsty, and a radio for your favorite program. For the more active young people there is table tennis and plenty of experts with whom to play. You may join a hobby club, go intellectual with the debate squad or aeronautics class, or find a quiet place to read.

A workshop is open certain hours for boys and girls to make articles for themselves or the center, or to try a little interior decorating or art work. If all this bores you and if you have a penny to spare you may buy the weekly *Rec* and find out when the orchestra is favoring the members with a real dance, or if the

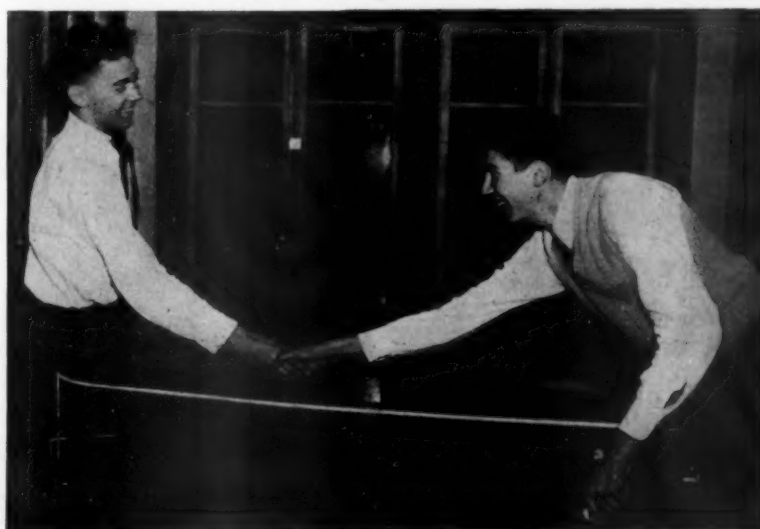
"Ramblin' Rec's" won or lost their last basketball game. You can skip the gossip column and the original jokes, if you want to, and read the editorial that expresses the viewpoints of the future voters of New Philadelphia.

Every night of the week various clubs send a member to help in the leadership of the youth center, or give a hand with the clubs. The lunchroom is run completely by volunteers. One of the young people takes care of registration at the front desk or checks coats in or games out, while others wait on tables.

Once a month, with the profit from the lunchroom, a party with "eats" is given to all the members. These are gala events. Younger members come early and play games, while the older ones arrive later to dance—square or jitter. These are not the only parties, for hardly a week goes by that some group, young or old, does not reserve a room for a get-together.

During the afternoons the building is open to the older groups in town who want to have a meeting or a tea. Anyone may reserve one room in advance, but the building is never closed to the members, being open every day and night of the week, and Sundays after church in the evening.

The people who live in New Philadelphia, Ohio, have the comfortable feeling that the next generation is going to find the town a better place to live in because of the "Rec" established on the corner of Broadway!



The "Rec" is not the quietest place in town, but at least there is never a dull moment, and everyone is happy. The citizens of New Philadelphia are very proud of their achievement. Juvenile delinquency? According to the figures it has been cut in half since the opening of the center, and is still going down. For the first year, the police said, they have not had to watch youth gatherings, such as basketball games and dances, and even the pep meetings have been orderly. Each day new parents are added to the group who don't have to worry about their children because they're at the "Rec." And the next generation will see New Philadelphia a better town, because of that "Rec" down on the corner of Broadway!

Torner House Teen-Agers

TORNER HOUSE has become the center for teen age activities in Terre Haute, Indiana, ever since the Recreation Commission first initiated a program for teen age boys and girls in that building last summer. The programs, which consist of dancing, games, and community singing are held two nights each week. Attendance has increased rapidly and the group now totals over 200 members.

A few months after these programs were introduced, the Torner Youth Club was formed and membership cards were issued to all teen age boys and girls who desired them. Not to be outdone, the children under thirteen years of age have formed the Junior Torner Youth Club and their membership cards have the words "junior member" written on them. The "juniors" also have an activity program all their own.

Within the senior youth organization, a boys' club and a girls' club have been organized with separate club rooms. Each club elects officers and holds meetings one night a week. A council composed of five members, president of the boys' club, and president of the girls' club are elected to draw up rules and regulations for the Youth Club.

The boys painted their own club room in the basement and also the girls' club rooms on the second floor of Torner House. The rooms were supplied with furniture given to the Commission by the USO. The boys have started boxing and are also going to the Y.M.C.A. one night each

week. Training facilities for boxing have been set up and large groups of boys are taking advantage of them. The night at the "Y" is spent in swimming and the learning of fundamentals of basketball. Practice games have also been played by dividing the boys into groups.

The first project of the Torner Youth Club Council was a Halloween party held last October in Torner House. Everyone who attended was masked and games and dancing were enjoyed by all. Refreshments, too, went over in a big way.

During the fall the boys of Torner House organized a football team, known as the Torner Tigers, which played several games with high school "C" teams and other organized groups. The equipment for this group was furnished by Indiana State Teachers College, Garfield High School, and Gerstmeyer High School.

The last major project of the Youth Council for the year 1943 was the Christmas party held at Torner House. All the members of the Recreation Commission and other people interested in the program were sent invitations—and the turnout was large. The recreation room was decorated with two large Christmas trees donated by the Round Table Study Club, Christmas bells, and red and green crepe paper. The evening was spent in playing games, dancing, and carol singing. Refreshments of ice cream and cake were served.

The Pirates' Den

IN 1939 PARENTS of Anthony, Kansas, youngsters were a little worried. The only recreation facilities in the town of 3,000 were of the commercial variety and these were few. Roadhouses, dance hall and beer "joints" in surrounding towns were attracting teen age boys and girls in too great numbers for the peace of mind of their parents.

But instead of asking the school or other organizations to take over the recreation problems of their children, several mothers banded together,

secured permission to use the upper floor of the City Hall as a recreation center, and with the help of the service clubs equipped it with ping-pong tables, miniature pool tables, checkers, dominoes, other games and a juke box for dancing.

High school students de-

"Our attack on delinquency must be sustained, not sporadic; it must be concerted, not piecemeal action. Delinquency does not take a vacation, or observe the holidays, or subside on Sunday. We need to intensify our efforts at certain hours and times of the year, but we cannot afford ever to stop them entirely."—Austin H. MacCormick in the Survey Midmonthly, March 1944.

signed and installed the decorations. As the high school symbol is a pirate it was only natural that the center be called "The Pirates' Den," and for five years it has been providing wholesome recreation and fun for Anthony's younger set.

A committee of mothers provides supervision and assistance in helping the young people with their fun problems. The "Den" is open each Friday and Saturday evening and after all major school events. During the athletic season players and members of the student bodies of visiting schools are invited as guests. Admission is limited to members of the senior high school student body, but parties are planned for junior high school pupils several times during the year.

There are no dues or fees of any kind. Students provide the nickels for the juke box or, if coins seem a little scarce, members of the committee keep the music going.

If any funds are needed for equipment or decorations the "Mothers' Committee" has little trouble securing all it needs, for Anthony is sold on this effort of parents to provide for some of the recreational and amusement needs of their children.

Rules of the Parent and Student Committee are simple—students are expected to have fun and to observe the rights of others. A few quiet suggestions have taken care of most of the problems which have arisen.

The unique features of the Pirates' Den are that it was one of the first of such centers in the state and most important of all—it was created not by organi-

The Pirates' Den in Anthony, Kansas, is the upper floor of the City Hall, appropriately decorated by the boys and girls, and equipped by their mothers. It's just a place where parents and children move in for an evening because it's better equipped for fun than is the average home.

zations to help take care of the "youth problem," but by parents who were interested in and willing to help with the recreational problems and welfare of their own children and those of their neighbors. The Anthony Pirates' Den is not

just another youth organization—it is parents and children moving for the evening to a location which is better equipped for fun than is the average home.

There's an Idea Behind the "Paper Doll"

FOR YEARS, people who understand public relations have been advising all recreation departments to do two things: (1) offer activities that fill current needs; (2) make a steady effort to widen the circle of people who know what the recreation department is doing.

Rules and advice are always a bit abstract. Now, suddenly, along comes a recreation trend that makes the general, abstract advice graphic. Do we mean "youth centers"? We do.

Iowa City's "Paper Doll" is an excellent example.

Every good recreation director's dream of

The Recreation Department of the Hamtramck, Michigan, Public Schools has opened a teen age club center equipped with a juke box, table tennis, and other games. Although many of the young people are serving in the armed forces, participation in the recreation program by this age group is greater than it has ever been.



achievement probably includes that of having one of his city's leading lights comment: "I've never seen anything like the way the high school crowd is taking to that new idea over at the recreation center—'dry night club,' isn't it? Don't they call it the 'Paper Doll'?" When I heard they had seven hundred members last week, I went over one night and checked up. They've got that many people in the club and more, and the youngsters are having such a good time it's a pleasure to watch the fun.

"I knew they had some interesting activities over at the center, and I always thought that the recreation program was a good idea, but I always had the feeling that the center was a place where the boys and girls in town who didn't have any better place to go went for a little fun. This Paper Doll business has made an impression on the whole town. The parents in every neighborhood really appreciate it."

This conversation actually took place. The man who said it not only knows people in town, he knows the town. His business is knowing what the public thinks and how it reacts.

Iowa City's Paper Doll is young. Today it has a thousand members. By May it may have only fifty. However, whether it lasts six months or six years, it would seem to furnish a valuable idea for getting recreation participation.

Not that the idea of Friday and Saturday teen age dances was new to Iowa City. One of the first programs introduced by J. Edgar Frame, when he came to the university town two years ago as director of recreation, was to inaugurate 7 to 11 o'clock dances on Friday and Saturday nights.

As now, the dances took place in the gym. As now, tables (built by boys in the craft classes) bordered the dance floor. As now, there was a place that sold snacks. The room was decorated. The lights were low.

During this time, however, it was just a popular Friday and Saturday night diversion at the recreation center. Then, on January 9th, it made headlines, not only in the

Iowa City, Iowa, is a community of 17,000 people which is looking after its young people. The story of the "Paper Doll," the city's Youth Center, is food for thought—and action.

papers in Iowa City, but in Cedar Rapids, Waterloo, and other near-by cities.

"Nearly 400 Crowd Paper Doll." . . . "Dry Night Club Opens with Success at Recreation Center." . . . "Dry Nighterie for Juveniles at Iowa City." . . . "High Schoolers Enjoy Own Night Club." . . . "Snack Bar at Paper Doll Popular Spot."

The Iowa City *Press-Citizen* even editorialized under the title, "By and For the Youngsters." To quote:

"Friday evening, there will open in Iowa City a night club for youngsters of high school age—which fact leads us to comment that perhaps now we're getting some place. Too often, it seems, people are too ready to condemn young people for their attitudes and antics, overlooking as they do, some of the reasons that contribute to the situations that may arise. While there are many things that go into the make-up of a healthy attitude on the part of youth, among them the very great and important influence of the home, *one may well single out the provision of proper recreation facilities as one of the most important.* The Paper Doll, the new dry night club, will be one of the youngsters, by the youngsters, and for the youngsters. Our congratulations to J. Edgar Frame, Recreation Center Director, for sponsoring this project, and to the City Council for giving its full approval."

"Of the youngsters, by the youngsters, and for the youngsters" indicates one of the main reasons for the headlines. It is not the only reason.

Early in November, a number of the youngsters hunted Mr. Frame up in the game room where he was repairing a billiard table.

"Quite a crowd of kids are circulating a petition," a tall blonde handball expert told him. "We all want a club of our own."

Director Frame took over the loud speaker before intermission. He told the dancers he'd heard about their petition and invited all those interested to a meeting during intermission. At the meeting, the teens talked. Mr. Frame listened. He advised them to form an acting committee. He suggested they elect representatives from all the schools and from all the different cliques in the different schools. "Be

"The worker with youth cannot isolate young people and their problems from the total community picture. Therefore it is often necessary to work on phases of the community problem which, at the time, seem unrelated to the problems of youth. The worker is also aware that recreation for youth is not a panacea and that even when youth specify particular activities which they want, there are usually other underlying needs that are brought out through participation and study. Recreation is often the first step toward solving these unmet and unexpressed needs and desires of youth."—From the *Progress Report of the Wayne County, Michigan, Youth Guidance Committee.*

sure to include everyone," he advised them. "You want this an all-high-school affair. Get the noisy ones, the quiet ones, the bold ones, and the retiring. You want them all."

They got them.

Another meeting of all the representatives followed. Officers were elected. The president and secretary are both girls, but there are plenty of boys on the Junior Council (the name chosen for the governing body of the club). Of the twelve council members, in fact, eight are boys.

With the help of Director Frame, the approval of the Recreation Commission, schools, and parents was secured. A curfew had been passed which ordered children under sixteen off the streets at 10:30. Many high schoolers were under sixteen. The City Council was approached, gave its approval of Friday night hours of 7 to 11 and Saturday night hours of 7 to 11:30. A juke box was installed. Everything was set but the "club" atmosphere.

What provides the "glamour" for the Paper Doll?

The decoration committee went into a huddle and came out with—crepe paper! But their crepe paper idea is "clubby," scientific, and permanent. It's a centerpiece, Hollywood size, built on a wooden base that does a thorough job of concealing center gym lights and is a substitute for the old crepe-paper streamers flaring out to the walls. Friday afternoons, it takes three or four high school "huskies" only a little while to hoist the centerpiece up to the gym ceiling by a rope arrangement. Once in place at night, the Paper Doll's as different from the gym dance of 1930 as the Rainbow Room is from a cafeteria. But the "glamour" is strictly crepe paper . . . and dimmed lights.

And the "bar." The original dance had a snack stand, as mentioned before. But even its creators admit it was nothing like its Paper Doll successor. The Refreshment Committee of the Junior Council had a single urge. What they wanted was a b-a-r. They got it. A dad who carpenters for a profession concocted a blonde wood creation that's a pleasure to step up to. Total cost: \$23.



Courtesy New Philadelphia, Ohio, Youth Center

Signs back of the bar do the job of "menus" at one stroke. They're strictly Golden Bantam. The list carries the heading: "For those and them still on the bottle." Another sign reads: "Great big hot dog—10 cents." And there's a drawing of an animated frankfurter with a wise look and a curly tail. Primer printing spells out: "This is a dog." Another sign heading runs: "Sure We Got"—and proceeds to list "Tater Chips," and other refreshments.

Even Friday nights, between 7 and 9:30, when junior high people are guests at their special dance hours, President Shirley Jackson and Secretary Laura Vandenburg are the "hired help" who find out what the boys in the short pants want and serve forth hot dogs, pop, cokes, popcorn, and candy.

The council members are a hard working lot. It was they who decided the club should have a name. It was they who wore themselves out concocting one. They issue membership cards and see everyone's card who enters for each dance. Once a month there's dancing to a real five-piece orchestra (\$5 a "piece") instead of the juke box. Besides dancing, there's the game room. With its billiard tables, table tennis, and every imaginable game, it's always patronized. Newest development is a

club gossip sheet ("blab sheet"—to quote a junior member).

That's just about the story of the Paper Doll anyway you track it down. Question Recreation Director Frame. Ask the young members. Three attractions seem to make all the difference: The fact that it's a club with membership cards and a council. The juke box and real orchestra. The "bar."

Does the Paper Doll have any general advice to offer? For snack supplies, keep track of every item, even miscellaneous small purchases. Director Frame acts as what he terms "flunky poster" for the books. He tabulates coke, pop, etc., as it's delivered. A Council member checks on-hand supplies before business and after the evening is over. If strawberry pop doesn't sell well, inquiries are put to customers. Future stock is set up accordingly. The Paper Doll tried sandwiches; found them difficult and unsuccessful. Hot dogs are a big success. Most profitable supplies are pop, popcorn, candy.

There's the story of the recreation idea that made headlines, got 1,000 members, brought brand-new people to the recreation center, awakened parents and the community to the recreation program. Is it a clue to securing other recreation participation?

Granted that participation should develop naturally and genuinely, would recreation hasten this development by tuning in on current trends a bit

The school band is a much appreciated feature of the program at La Cabana every Friday night

more? Do even adults respond more readily to something that's made a bit of a game? Do we all react unconsciously to the way a package (or idea) is wrapped up?

Business follows a steady principle: It offers people what they want. It sometimes goes to great lengths to survey what people want. Right now recreation is doing a fine job of offering teens what they want. Could it do an equally interesting job, perhaps, of offering the sub-teens, girls, and adults what they want?

Helping Youth to Help Themselves

By ETHELWYN G. CORNELIUS

ITHACA, NEW YORK, a community of 20,000 people, has, along with many other cities, awakened to the needs of teen-agers.

From a survey conducted by the Ithaca Youth Council and observations of many adults in daily contact with the boys and girls, evidence came to light that a real need existed for a place which the teen-agers could call their own. A number of civic organizations were interested in helping these young people, and meetings were held to discuss ways and means. The American Legion then came forward with the offer of a recreation hall.

The next step was getting organized. A senior



board was formed, composed of representatives from the Youth and Service Council, Ithaca women's clubs, and the schools, with the American Legion and Auxiliary as sponsor. Each member of this board has a definite responsibility, but it acts mainly in an advisory capacity. A junior board was then set up in the senior and junior high schools, and its members took on the job of planning, organizing and carrying on the club which by this time had a name chosen by the boys and girls—La Cabana.

Junior board members and their friends worked long hours to get the club started, while the money, the furniture, and the overhead expenses were provided by the senior board. After several weeks of making curtains, painting walls and murals, locating the juke box and records, fixing the soda bar, La Cabana became a reality.

Opening night attracted a capacity crowd. The school swing band provided the music, refreshments were sold out, and everyone had a wonderful time. About 300 teen-agers were present. This is the usual attendance, although on some nights the number drops to around 100.

The junior board is gradually working out house rules and membership regulations. A nominal fee of twenty-five cents a month is charged for membership. At present the club is open on Friday nights from 7:30 to 11:30, Saturday afternoons from 3:00 to 5:30, and Saturday nights from 7:30 to 12:00. The band plays every Friday night while on Saturdays the juke box, games and special programs hold sway.

A chaperon system has been worked out with the help of the senior board, and one or two adults are at La Cabana each night. Many people in the town have helped the boys and girls by donating money, helping them find the things they need, giving their services, and standing behind them in every way.

Ithaca is really doing something to meet the needs of its youth, and everyone in the community is proud of La Cabana and of the boys and girls who are running it "on their own."

Recreation for Negro Youth

By LINA TYLER

Recreation Supervisor
Flint, Michigan

FLINT, MICHIGAN, only a few months ago faced a definite challenge in providing wholesome recreation for Negro youth in that city. The Recreation Department took up the challenge and provided a prompt answer—a series of informal dances planned by and for Negro teen-agers.

The Department has two colored community houses: one is located on the north side of the city where eighty-five per cent of all Negroes in Flint live, and the other is located on the south side.

Negro high school youths had no definite spot to dance—a place which they could call their own for their age group alone. With the help of the colored workers, the Recreation Department suggested that a Negro Youth Council be formed consisting of some of the key colored youths in both communities.

The first council meeting took place at the Clifford Street Community House on January 7th where plans for the first dance to be held January 21st were made. This was to be an invitation affair with the names and addresses submitted by council members and the age limit ranging from 16 to 20 years. The first and third Friday of every month were reserved as the regular dance schedule with dancing from 9 to 12 o'clock. The music was provided through the Junior Chamber of Commerce which purchased a juke box for the Community House.

The first affair was a huge success. One hundred invitations were sent out, and each person who was invited was asked to bring the invitation along. Ninety-five were returned.

The second dance was known as the "Coat Hanger Dance," as a new coat rack had been built but no metal hangers were available. Everyone attending the dance was asked to bring one coat hanger. By this

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"You will get a thrill out of our new Youth Center," writes F. R. Burlson, Secretary of the Kankakee, Illinois, Chamber of Commerce. "We call it the 'Circus.' The ceiling of the long room has been painted to resemble a tent; the side walls are decorated with circus posters, with imitation cages; the raised platform for dancing represents a circus ring, and the soft drink bar at the end of the room resembles a big base drum lying on its side. One small front room has become a game room and a second room will serve as a crafts workroom.

"To insure the interest of parents we have organized a Big Top Club which will contribute liberally toward the remodeling and maintenance of the Center. In addition to these gifts and some miscellaneous income, we now have \$6,000 a year from the Community Chest."

A Playground in the Jungle

By Private CHARLES ZABIN

HOW WERE our servicemen with so little military training able to adapt themselves so quickly and readily to military life? How, with less than a year of such training in many cases, has it been possible for them to face an enemy who has built up the fighting spirit of their men over a long period of years?

One answer which explains this remarkable adaptability on the part of our men may be found in what American educators call "carry-over values"—the quality developed through our recreation and sports program by which essentials are developed by participants in one activity which may be carried over to another activity of a different kind. American coaches have for years taught our boys on the football field ways of outmaneuvering their opponents, how and where to strike, and where the weak points of the opposing team lie. These tactics are being carried from the football field to the battlefield.

Other sports, if analyzed, would prove to have values essential to combat. Even in the simple game of Throw and Catch, coordination and accuracy, both important in war, are highly developed. Hide and Seek, played so often in our childhood, has taught us the importance of silence, discipline, and something of the art of camouflage. Thus through our play certain skills essential in meeting the present emergency have been developed.

When a serviceman is in training or fighting he is greatly in need of keeping fit through games and sports, and facilities for recreation are important. "How can I play games," the serviceman often asks, "if there are no facilities?"

This question was answered by the work of the Special Service Officer and the men of the 14th Evacuation Hospital when they made a playground in the jungle. The immediate and very important job, to be sure, was to set up a hospital, but the completion of this was followed by the building of a two block square athletic field. Through a towering cluster of trees a powerful "cat" paved the way for our field. In a short time we had cleared and leveled a surface which looked like nothing more than a large parking lot. But through the resourcefulness of the Special Service Officer and the men working with him the jungle playground was completed.

In the course of their construction work these men performed prodigious feats! Tree trunks and bamboo poles were used as supports in making volley ball, basketball, and badminton courts. It was suggested that long, thin bamboo strips placed horizontally on the ground and joined vertically by strings, leaving one inch between the strips, would make good nets. As it happened we had enough rope for the boxing ring, so the suggestion that long, flexible vines might be held together by short strips of rope was not acted upon. The softball field was laid out according to official rules and occupied a large portion of the field. An outdoor stage was built for plays and was in use soon after the men arrived. The one facility which our athletic field lacked but which will be constructed soon is a miniature golf course. This could easily be made from scrap pieces found around the field. One inch thick branches, V-shaped at the end, could be used as clubs, and almost anything round and hard, as balls.

The screen for movies was set up on a higher level off the athletic field so that it could be easily seen by all.

One of the most important features comprising the recreation layout was our day room. A native built basha divided by a partition gave us two sections—one to be used as a library and study, the other as a quiet game room. At present, bridge and table tennis tournaments are the chief attractions.

With the recreation facilities completed, our Special Service Officer organized the personnel of the camp to compete in various sports. Ward technicians, cooks, motor pool men, supply men, and others were organized into teams competing in intraleague sports. The greatest event was our athletic field day when the entire field was dotted with sun tanned bodies engaging in volley ball, basketball, badminton, horseshoe pitching, table tennis, and other games. The work of the hospital was so arranged that a number of men might take part at one time without affecting hospital routine. Awards were made, and everyone had a wonderful time. As far as it is possible more of these field days will be introduced into the program as time goes on. The enthusiasm and interest of the

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A Boy...A Water Wheel...And a Dream!



IT WORKED! Perhaps no youngster had ever seen a more beautiful sight. . . . Over a little dam spilled the water of the country ditch. The homemade water wheel began to turn on its rake-handle shaft. Faster and faster it went. Next step was to connect it to an old coffee mill inside the woodshed.

Pebbles were poured into the churning mill. They sparked and crackled like a Fourth of July display, grinding noisily into sand to be used later for a casting mold.

Here in this water wheel was the first moving device ever created by Henry Ford!

Meantime, somewhere inside his inquiring mind, a dream was struggling to shape itself. A dream of other wheels that would one day turn to lighten

the burdens of farm and industry . . . to change the transportation habits of the nation.

Down through the years, from water wheels to watches, to steam engines, to gasoline engines, Henry Ford's lively interest in wheels progressed. And the rest is history—the history of America's great automobile industry.

From that day in May 1895, when the first Ford car was wheeled into Bagley Avenue, Detroit, more than 30,000,000 Ford-built cars and trucks have been produced.

Yet the thought and spirit that prompted that long-ago experiment with the water wheel have never changed at Ford Motor Company. There is still the same ingenuity that is not afraid to be

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Promoting Employee Recreation

By ORVAL C. HUSTED

Public Relations
Tube Turns, Inc.

IN THE SUMMER of 1943, the situation facing the management of Tube Turns was not unlike that confronting numerous other small industrial concerns suddenly finding themselves with hundreds of new employees. In a city adjacent to several military posts, and with a civilian population influx of 5,000 a month, employee spare time recreation was beginning to become a real problem.

Believing that recreation of the right sort was necessary to provide employees with new interests to replace the old and to take their minds off the war, the company took the first step and hired a full-time recreation director. That was last July. From then on management has kept in the background.

An executive committee of twenty members was elected to hold office for a year, thus giving the whole set-up a democratic status from the start. This group's suggestion for the organization of small departmental units to be known as Good Fellowship Leagues was enthusiastically received and resulted in the formation of seventy-two such groups. Each of these units has its own constitution, its own fees, and its own recreational and get-acquainted affairs. Some have had picnics, skating parties, and dances. Parties have been given for men going into the service, and for employees transferring to other work.

To provide an informal occasion for becoming really acquainted with the fellow who works three machines down the aisle, or with the foreman, has been the central idea in each case. The fact that each unit is free to carry out its own ideas is considered a contributing factor in the success of the plan. This is an employee program which belongs to the group and is not the director's responsibility alone.

The Athletic Program

When the word "recreation" is mentioned there is often a tendency to think of athletics. As in many such programs, athletics does have a

Promoting good times and neighborliness among industrial workers through the medium of good fellowship clubs may be nothing new, but it is being used so successfully by employees of Tube Turns, Inc., in Louisville, Kentucky, that we are passing on their experience for the benefit of similar groups throughout the country.

prominent place in the employee recreation program. Tube Turns teams have been active in both intra-plant contests and in city industrial leagues, but the program is by no means limited to sports.

An event of considerable interest this past winter has been the departmental basketball tournament in which the company championship team was picked. So many table tennis stars developed in the plant

recreation room that it took weeks to play off the tournament and pick the winners of the cups which the company offered for the best players.

City-wide attention this winter has been attracted to bowling, in which Tube Turns teams have taken a leading part. Early-bird alleys are reserved from 10 A. M. until noon for men working the night shifts. Other reservations have been made for nearly every evening of the week. On Wednesdays eighteen inter-departmental teams have reservations, and on Fridays ten women's teams bowl. Interest is so great that whole families spend the evenings boosting their favorite pinsters.

For those who enjoy golf, softball, horseshoes, tennis, volley ball, and badminton, plans are being carefully worked out with the city Recreation Council and the Park Board in order to make the most use of available facilities.

Sports Only One Feature

Only one phase of the Recreation Council's activities, however, is covered by the athletic phase of the program. The need for relaxation is also being met in other ways. Some of the men who like to sing have organized a glee club. Negro men have gone one better by having both a glee club and a quartet, the latter being frequently heard over the radio. A fifteen piece dance orchestra is the special pride of Tube Turns swingsters. These groups choose their own directors, in keeping with the democratic idea of the good fellowship leagues.

A current activity being sponsored by one group is an open city-wide jitterbug contest. The Council

has given the league members two free skating parties financed through the proceeds of the three big Christmas dances necessary to accommodate company personnel.

A weekly Tube Turns night is being arranged at the Y.M.C.A., featuring a cold picnic supper and a dance to be followed by swimming in the Y pool. While membership fees and admissions finance many of the activities, the company buys sports equipment and awards.

Recreation Director Bob Howell is quick to explain that no man would get to first base in sponsoring such a diversified program if it were not for the interest shown by the seventy-two good fellowship units, and the co-operation of his council.

It is very encouraging that in increasing numbers industrial plants are sending us information about their recreation programs for publication in the magazine. We hope that many more such reports will be received.

It may be of interest to some of our readers to know that a new edition of the booklet, *Recreation for War Workers*, with some revision, has been published under the title, *Recreation for Workers*. Copies are available at fifty cents from the National Recreation Association.

Results of the first eight months of this recreation program only confirm the company's conviction that men and women cannot put forth their greatest effort in their work without some relaxation of the type which renews strength, and the kind of play which re-creates. The best worker is the worker given the opportunity to find pleasure in simple things—clean play, music, dancing, pleasant conversation, and good friendship.

At Chase Brass Company in Waterbury, Connecticut, the Foremen's Club sponsors an employee recreation program which includes basketball, bowling, and noon-hour movies. There is also a rifle range, golf course and country club.

Tickets go on sale for an event sponsored by Good Fellowship Leagues at Tube Turns



New York's Handcraft Exhibit

ARTICLES for the home, toys and games, generally useful articles and hobbies were the main divisions at the Handcraft Contest sponsored by the New York Department of Parks and the New York Community Trust. Juniors, 8-11 years; Intermediates, 12-14 years; and Seniors, 15-17 years each devoted one booth to all four of the above categories.

In preparation for the city-wide show, five individual borough exhibitions were held, preceded by thirty-one district displays. There were 15,000 visitors to the district exhibitions, approximately 9,000 to the borough exhibits, and 5,500 persons viewed the city-wide exhibit at Education Hall of the Museum of Natural History.

3,000 boys and girls took part in New York City's Handcraft Contest, and approximately 29,000 viewed the exhibits

Junior articles for the home exhibit included rugs, luncheon sets, picture frames, waste baskets, etc. In the toy division an

elaborate puppet stage, complete with puppets, was on display. Hobbies showed a definite interest on the part of boys toward model aircraft, and dolls for the girls.

The largest number of articles were those produced by the intermediate group. Included here were footstools, ash trays, rugs, picture frames, lamps, and other articles of furniture. Leather purses and belts, wooden notebook covers, and luncheon sets were also on display. In the hobby division, planes predominated and there

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A Nature Fair in Houston, Texas

A NATURE FAIR, sponsored by the Parks and Recreation Department of Houston, Texas, in cooperation with the Houston Outdoor Nature Club and other civic organizations, proved a successful and unique event last year.

The fair marked the opening to the public of a permanent nature trail in Hermann Park, and the reopening of the Museum of Natural History. During the period of the fair there were conducted tours through the Zoo, and a number of exhibits were on view. These included exhibits at the Garden Center in Hermann Park of nature collections and crafts arranged by the children either as individuals or in groups; similar entries from adults, who were not, however, eligible for awards; feature exhibits prepared by the Outdoor Nature Club and local garden clubs; exhibits by the Parks and Recreation Department and various governmental agencies interested in natural history and conservation; and commercial exhibits connected with the theme of the fair.

At the Garden Center there were such events and activities as moving pictures on nature and conservation, nature games for children, star gazing through a telescope, woodcraft demonstrations, and a session of nature lore and song around a huge campfire.

The program of the fair reads as follows:

Friday, November 19—Opening Day

- 2:00 to 10:00 Exhibits Open—Garden Center Building
- 2:00 to 6:00 Conducted tours of Nature Trails, Zoo and Museum
- 7:00 to 10:00 Skies Through a Telescope—Garden Center
- 8:00 to 10:00 Outdoor Movies—Garden Center
- 8:00 OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONIES—Garden Center
- 8:30 Campfire Singing—Garden Center

Saturday, November 20

- 2:00 to 10:00 Exhibits Open—Garden Center Building
- 2:00 to 6:00 Conducted tours of Nature Trail, Zoo and Museum
- 3:00 Nature Games—Garden Center
- 4:00 Woodcraft Demonstrations—Garden Center



Gedge Harmon

- 7:00 to 10:00 Skies Through a Telescope—Garden Center
- 7:00 to 10:00 Outdoor Movies—Garden Center
- 8:00 Campfire Singing—Garden Center

Sunday, November 21

- 2:00 to 10:00 Exhibits Open—Garden Center
- 2:00 to 4:00 Casting Tournament—Casting Pool
- 2:00 to 6:00 Conducted tours through Nature Trail, Zoo, Museum
- 7:00 to 10:00 Skies Through a Telescope—Garden Center
- 7:00 to 10:00 Outdoor Movies—Garden Center
- 7:00 Campfire Singing—Garden Center

Nature Exhibit Contest

In the nature exhibit contest, which was open to any child or youth attending the public or private schools in the Houston Independent School District or connected with any playground group or Boy and Girl Scout troop, exhibits were entered in the following classes:

Group A. Collections. Insects (except butterflies and moths); butterflies and moths; insect galls; shells, pressed plants; twig, wood, seed or fruit collection; abandoned bird nests; rocks, minerals or fossils; all other collections.

Group B. Living Plants or Animals. Insects; aquaria or microcosms; terraria; vertebrate animals; wild flowers; germinating plants; plants growing in nutrients (without soil); plant experiments; other living plants; other living animals.

Group C. Nature Crafts and Activities. Bird houses and feeding stations; other homemade equipment such as aquaria, terraria, weather stations; telescopes; photographs; paintings, drawings and scrapbooks; plaster casts; leaf prints; mushroom spore prints; star maps and planetaria; models and diorama; all other nature crafts; reports on nature activities such as clubs, construc-

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Handicraft House Pioneers in Recreation

By AGNES KNOX MUTCHLER
Director, Handicraft House
Regina, Canada

FOR SOME TIME we of the Regina Recreation Department had felt the need of community playrooms

where the children of our city could have opportunity for play with leadership. With the congestion and conditions brought about by the industrial situation, this need became a necessity.

We were fortunate in having a foundation laid by the work of our physical director, Robert Coleman, who three years ago pointed out to the aldermen on the Parks Committee and the Parks Board that when the playgrounds were closed before the skating rinks had been opened many children had no place except the streets in which to play. He began the program very modestly in a small vacant building which he equipped as a sewing room and woodworking shop. The children were definitely interested, especially in the woodworking, and the following year arts and crafts were added.

When it was discovered that the children continued to come to the center even when the rinks were open, the aldermen thought things over. For some reason athletics and recreation had been synonymous in their minds. Of course they had made a concession to the odd bookworm by establishing a series of children's libraries, but children wanting in large numbers to use their hands in creative imaginations were new in their experience!

Soon it became necessary to move into new quarters, and we were given a floor in what was known as the Relief Building in downtown Regina. The need for relief work was fortunately decreasing, and soon Handicraft House occupied a second floor. Two new departments were added—music and drama—and in the spring of 1943 we were given a director, and the staff ceased to be employed on a seasonal basis.

We are strictly a taxpayers' organization under the Recreation Department of the Parks Board, which fortunately has a sympathetic understanding of our objectives in children's recreation. One of these is to do something for the children of Mr. John Citizen who may be duffers artistically, but accomplishing this is something of a battle at the present time

"There is nothing extraordinary about what has been done in our city," says Mrs. Mutchler, "but we have done some pioneering and it is harder to establish a precedent than to follow one. If any part of our experience can be helpful to some other community, we shall be happy to be of assistance."

because the materials we would like to use are unobtainable and it is necessary for us to find inexpensive

things with which to work.

Our children come from every school in the city. They feel that Handicraft House is theirs, and they are learning within its four walls to express themselves in the various arts and crafts. In the art department, devoted to painting and drawing, the children with brown paper, charcoal, and tempora paints make pictures of things they have seen and stories they have heard or made up. Many who come have little or no talent, but in expressing themselves through this medium they are as happy as their more talented neighbors.

About a hundred children a week, chiefly boys, attend this department for the two and a half days a week it is open. We hope before long to have an exhibit of the children's work, though the really important exhibit is one which may be seen every day—a group of children busy working and having fun; satisfying their creative urge through color and line.

The war and the pocketbook of the average citizen have more or less dictated the crafts we teach. Many of the materials are off the market and others are too expensive to be supplied free, so we reached the decision to use material now available in Saskatchewan and have reduced our crafts to two—weaving and clay.

For weaving we use the cotton threads still available and provide opportunity for those children who love color and design but who are not particularly original and want, for a time at least, to work with other people's designs. The child who is talented finds plenty of scope in working with the clay available in the Province. The articles made are colored with tempora and have a fairly successful quick glaze, which makes them

waterproof. The work is crude for the most part, but it is our hope that the children will become sufficiently interested to form a nucleus of individuals who will demand a pottery industry for the Province, making it unnecessary to import workers

as is now being done for even the most rudimentary jobs.

The drama room has been most successful. The children first play charades, and from that activity it is an easy step to acting stories they have had read to them or made up about historical characters or people in other lands. They set their stage, make their props in the woodworking room, and their decorations in the art room. As many as sixty children have attended the sessions.

After 8:30 the room is given over to older children who do script work, rehearse plays by recognized dramatists, and learn the fine points which make drama an art. Most of these youngsters will find happiness in the little theater when they are grown up.

In the music and dancing department the children have choruses, rhythm bands, dancing, and musical games. The teaching is all done in groups. At present a minstrel show is in rehearsal which the older boys and girls are greatly enjoying. Studio nights are held in both these departments so that the children may perform before audiences.

We have introduced an innovation this year in the teaching of

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"We must do our utmost to develop in every child the peculiar individual power that makes him a person. We must teach him to know the thrill of creation. . . . It is by doing the thing he likes, the thing that is an expression of his inner self, the thing that allows his creative power to function, that the child gets an appreciation of his own strength." — *Angelo Patri*.



Courtesy Mary Meighen, Escanaba, Michigan

Photographed by Bill Puckelwartz
Cut loaned by Childhood Education

Hobbies as Recreation for Older People

By PHILIP L. SEMAN

THE OTHER DAY a physician friend of mine said that it is highly desirable for one to acquire a hobby as intense and as all-absorbing as one's vocation or profession. This will add health and certainly will prove of tremendous value to all those who, after they reach the age of retirement, unless they have something definite to live with, find life very boring.

I recall some twenty-five years ago when we were working on locating a site for a camp for the youngsters of our community center, I found it necessary to stay over to rather a late hour in a small village near the site which we finally selected, and had occasion to chat with an old gentleman who, at the age of eighty, was still carrying a mail bag from the drugstore to the station and back, three times a day. When I asked him why at his age it was necessary for him to continue so difficult a task, he smiled and said: "If I were to give up this job I would die. This is what keeps me alive, and I have been interested in this activity for a long, long time. As a matter of fact, it is a great joy for me every time I carry this bag from the drugstore to the train and from the train to the drugstore, to know that the letters I carry will in most instances bring joy to the receivers. I dream of these things."

A year later, when we opened our camp, I was rather shocked to learn of the death of my aged friend. When I asked the reason for his death, aside from old age, the answer was this: John G's children insisted upon his retiring. Death came within a few weeks.

Physicians Have Hobbies

Some time ago I had occasion to visit what was the first hobby show put on by the Chicago Medical Society. It proved a most successful affair. In spite of the blizzard which raged that evening, more than 200 persons attended the dinner which preceded the opening of the show, and over 800 interested spectators visited the exhibits from 6:00 P. M. until midnight. The exhibits were diversified and enlightening, and a spirit of good fellowship prevailed.

Dr. Seman, General Director of the Jewish People's Institute of Chicago, and Chairman of the Chicago Recreation Commission, stresses the fact that the problem of providing recreation for the aged is one which must be given thoughtful attention by all interested in recreation. He points to hobbies as one possible solution.

This exhibit included the hobbies of some of the outstanding medical men in the city of Chicago. One of the doctors exhibited archery bows and arrows made by himself; another, 350 souvenir spoons that he collected from all over the world; a third, a schematic drawing of a hobby-horse demonstrating his various hobbies. There were pictures of hunting and fishing trips, the

head of a mountain sheep, a wall-eyed pike, and similar exhibits. One doctor had an exhibit of words and music composed by himself; still another had a collection of etchings. Another showed pictures of lawn bowling, and balls.

There were a number of very interesting stamp collections; an exhibit of Chinese pottery and child portraiture; birds' eggs, together with pictures of birds; wood sculpture and photography; live rabbits and furs; caricatures of Viennese professors and modern portraits; Philippine weapons; pyrography; cabinet work, drawings and cartoons; medical history exhibited through the medium of medallions; a dollhouse, plaster work, wood carving, statues, a coach and four; a neglected chapter in the history of anatomic illustration, anatomical manikins of French, German and Italian construction—period 1700 to 1800; interior rummaging and decorating; doll furniture; copper etchings; coin collections; oil paintings and statues; portraits and engravings of doctors; old books on ear, nose, throat, and acoustics; a specially constructed phonograph; pictures of distinguished sons and daughters of medical women, and many, many other exhibits.

There is a story told of a well-known university president, who, after a lecture in a strange town, was left alone until train time with only an aged janitor. "If you don't mind a modest home," the janitor suggested, "I would be proud to have you wait at my place. You might like to see my pictures." There was eagerness in the old voice, and not knowing how to refuse, the president accepted. He visualized a plush-covered album and utter boredom, but the janitor surprised him! The old man who earned his living with the broom and

mop laid out before the man of learning not formal photographs, but rather wonderful photographs, posed for beauty and developed with rare skill: a willow tree in a stream, an aged oak bathed in the magic of sunset, a lone maple at a lane entrance; silver birches in a twinkling fairy dance.

"You did all this?" exclaimed the astonished guest. The answer came very promptly, "Yes, it is my recreation."

To go back to the doctors' exhibit of hobbies. I noted the names of all the exhibitors and wrote to them asking them to give me the background of their hobby and how they acquired it. I stated in my letter that as I went through the exhibits I realized what a tremendous impetus and encouragement a description of each one of these would be to young people. I added that I was desirous of passing on the exhibits to the literally thousands of young people with whom I came in contact, and in order to be able to do so intelligently, I would appreciate their telling me the story of their particular exhibit—how they became interested in the hobby, when they began collecting, and some interesting features in connection with their securing and making various items.

Practically everyone to whom I wrote replied, and I received some very interesting information.

One doctor, whose hobby was wood working, told me he had been at it for many years, and that his greatest difficulty has been in maintaining a workshop. It was one of the principal reasons for living in the same apartment for twelve years, since the owner is a sympathetic soul and has allowed him to use a large, dry, well-lighted room in the basement. He stated that his shop is a combination wood working and machine shop, and that his whole family putters around there.

Another physician called attention to the fact that the

pictures he had exhibited were not collected, but made by him. Two of them were dry point etchings; another, a wax crayon. In doing these pictures he had tried to build a perfectly balanced composition. One interesting fact which came to light while he was making the crayon was that because of the impossibility of blending the colors, there was no cohesion between the different parts of the picture. This he accomplished by going over the entire surface with French grey. This, the artist felt, shows how sometimes success can be pulled out of failure.

Another exhibitor said that his first venture in painting was at Devils Lake, Wisconsin, where, inspired by the beautiful scenery, he made his first water-color. It looked, he said, like the work of a grammar school child, but he continued until the pictures began to look like something. He has never had any art instruction, having learned by his own mistakes.

One doctor told me he always felt that "doing it yourself" is the thing which is in contra-distinction to merely "collecting." His real hobby, he stated, would be collecting prints and etchings from all over the world, and yet, if he could make etchings himself, there would be more satisfaction

Gardening—the hobby which grows more popular and important with every year



Courtesy Chicago Recreation Commission

in it. In medical school, and as an interne, he used to make drawings for various doctors, illustrating operations. It helped to pay his way. He had previously had some lessons from a grand old man, who taught him to draw in the rigorous standard method. He believed that an arm or a body should look as God intended

it to, and not like a distorted carrot! Owing to the fact that he has had to practice medicine at least part of the time, he has not had a chance to do much drawing. However, he never travels, if only to Wisconsin, without a sketching pad.

Another doctor started his hobby about seven years ago when he visited a friend of his who was busy painting on glass. He became very much interested and gathered full information. At that time most of the paintings were done in transparent colors, but since then he has learned to combine the opaque colors as well. The paintings themselves are really quite simple to do. A plate of glass is placed over a design which is outlined on the glass. After the paint has dried in from four to six hours, it is only a matter of filling in with the various colors. It usually takes approximately two to four weeks to finish a 12" x 14" picture, with the limited spare time of a man busily engaged in a profession, since one color has to dry before another is put on beside it. Otherwise the colors would blend.

An interesting story came from a doctor who became so interested in wood sculpture that he had the urge to attempt it himself. The fact that his son was taking lessons from a famous character wood sculptor increased his interest. He viewed the beginning of the life sized figures, carved from wood, that were exhibited by General Motors during the World's Fair, and was greatly impressed by them. It is his feeling that wood sculpture has opened to him another door to the appreciation of other fine things in life.

Stamp collecting is proving very fascinating and entertaining to one doctor, who is collecting the stamps of British Colonies. Many an evening has been brightened for this busy physician by his stamp albums, and it is his feeling that this is the experience of a great many others.

Several years ago a famous pediatrician passed a jewelry store on one of the main streets of Paris

"A craftsman can take some material worth five dollars and make it into a watch worth fifty. A great artist can take a fifty cent piece of canvas and paint on it a picture valued at hundreds of dollars. That's art. Tennyson could take a worthless sheet of paper, write a poem on it, and make it worth \$65,000. That's genius. You and I can take a scrap of metal and hammer and shape it into beautiful things for those we love. That's fun, and self-expression, and a hobby." — *Dr. David Monash.*

and saw in the window a medallion of Louis Pasteur. Although he had seen several photographs of Pasteur, a likeness of him on bronze was novel to this physician. He was especially impressed by the fact that the medallion was small enough to be put into a pocket and carried about without injury.

Since that day this particular doctor has made a systematic search for medallions of medical men. Paris, London, Berlin, Budapest, Naples, Cairo, little towns in France and Hungary, have all been centers of his search. His search for books has taught him that the best of them can be found, not on the main streets but on side streets, if one cannot afford to pay high prices for them. So he invaded antique shops where one of these bronze pieces might be found in the midst of a great deal of debris, old coins and religious ornaments. His search for medallions has become a part of his recreation.

The principal hobby of one doctor is building, and he has found that when he has a fair idea of what he wishes to construct and an idea of how to go about it he can reach his goal. Through his hobbies he has learned how to get a complete mental rest while enjoying physical activity, which sharpens the mind and keeps the body functioning properly.

About six years ago the opportunity presented itself for him to buy an inexpensive lot in a small lake subdivision and to secure building materials nearby. He first drew several sketches in order to decide which would make the most practical house for his purpose. He then drew plans and itemized the necessary materials. In order to transport some needed materials from the city he built a trailer to be attached to the rear of his car. With the exception of large items, such as the buffet and bathroom equipment, he gradually assembled the materials he needed, took them out in his trailer, and started to build. He devoted the Saturdays and Sundays of one fall, spring and summer to the erection of his home. His principal object was to get the house sufficiently far along so that he could live in it and then proceed with the finishing at convenient times. After six years he is still finishing something or perhaps tearing out and replacing a construction on which he had made an error.

This physician has two other hobbies — photography, which he started as a boy of thirteen, and mending broken articles of value no matter what their material. As a result, whether in the city or country, he has some type of physical activity which he can turn to for relaxation.

Dr. "X" turns to lawn bowling for his hobby. All his life he had been accustomed to exercise; football, baseball, tennis, swimming, quoits, archery, hunting, fishing, hockey, skating, golf and boating. About twelve years ago he started to play lawn bowling as a means of getting exercise at times when other games were not available, for with proper lighting this game can be played in the evening. In a game of doubles, 21 ends, a player walks about a mile, and stoops to the ground 168 times—no little task. The exercise, however, is not violent but effective. A friend whom he introduced to the game reduced his waist line eight inches the first summer.

It is exhilarating to accomplish a good shot, and it develops self-control to deliver a proper bowl. The game is good mental and physical discipline in close competition. It has great possibilities for good fellowship and friendship, with time for interchange of ideas.

The managing editor of a medical journal, whose hobby is etching, told me that his first impetus to try etching came from seeing the electro of a scene in the forum in Rome when President Wilson and a group of officials visited it. He admired the plate and wanted to purchase it for framing, but found it was not for sale. He then experimented with copper plates and made a few etchings, one of which was the description of the physician in an early edition of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. Another was copied from an old *Latin Bible*—the *Pater Noster*.

Bird banding is the very interesting hobby of another physician, who carried on his work in the heart of a large city. He received his first inspiration from literature published by the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Bird banding is done under the auspices of this Bureau, and his station, as far as he knows, is the only one in the heart of a large city. In this fact lies much of the interest in the results that he has obtained. He has observed ninety-nine species of birds in his backyard, or flying overhead, and an even fifty varieties have been trapped and banded. Many of these species were photographed, as proof of correct identification. One of his robins ranged to Galves-

ton, Texas, and others returned to him again in succeeding years.

The final hobby to be mentioned is probably one of the most inspiring that has ever come to my attention. It is that of metalcraft, which an eminent Chicago physician and surgeon began when he was sixty-eight years of age and is still continuing at seventy-five. He has made a total of 450 exquisite pieces, using as a medium copper, silver, and brass. Among them are a large circular tray, with fluted edge and initial; two very beautiful silent butlers; items for a lady's breakfast tray, such as combination coffee, creamer and sugar set, and individual cigarette containers; a turkey dressing spoon, with silver inlaid on handle between blackwood and snakewood; two silver vegetable dishes; a copper stamp box; a brass letter opener; numerous trays, large and small, some etched, others fluted, and still others on stands. There are also a number of monogrammed items, such as match boxes, and ash trays.

This hobby, I learned with much interest, was quite unplanned, and was inspired by a casual visit to a school of metalcraft where the surgeon observed a number of amateurs busily engaged fashioning beautiful pieces of artistic design out of silver, pewter, brass and bronze with the aid of competent instructors. Challenged by the director of the school to try his hand at the craft, he made the attempt, inspired by the earnestness and enjoyment shown by the students he was observing.

He well recalls his first "piece," which, he said, served as his aptitude test. It was a copper tray six inches square, with a shallow, saucer-like center. "It was mine, all mine, made under the watchful guidance of the instructor. 'Moons,' the earmarks of the novice, are abundantly in evidence. I designed and cut out of pewter my wife's initials in block letters, and they decorate one corner of the tray. This work, completed on my first day of school, was as amazing as it was pleasing to me. I still treasure it as the shining light and harbinger of my hobby."

Now that Dr. Monash, the physician I have been telling you about, has made almost 500 articles and knows what joy can be had from a hobby, he has endowed a school of metalcraft at the Jewish People's Institute which will begin functioning immediately after the war. Boys and girls of school age who show, on test, an aptitude for this type of work will be given, at this school, an opportunity to make a career of metalcraft. Returning ser-

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Out of Doors with Irvington Youth

THE TEEN AGE GROUP in Irvington, New Jersey, is concentrating on out-of-door activities for the summer months.

When it became evident that block dancing and roller skating were first and second choices on the list of preferred summer activities, the teen age committee, composed of young people from junior high schools and high schools, and its advisory committee in cooperation with the Department of Public Recreation made arrangements for the use of a street adjacent to the Municipal Building. The first party was held in May. In spite of the fact that one scheduled party came on a rainy night, the attendance has averaged 1,100 "tagged" boys and girls. Party tags are sold for 10 cents.

Street lighting for the parties is augmented by batteries of floodlights placed on the Municipal Building by the Fire Department; dance records have been loaned and donated; a public address system and equipment for record playing have been loaned. Hostesses are supplied by the groups represented on the advisory committee. Concession privileges are given to local boy and girl organizations. "Just for Fun" prizes donated by merchants are awarded at each party to the holders of lucky tags. Provision for first aid for scratches and other minor wounds is the responsibility of the local Red Cross.

Although the planning and conduct of the parties is largely the responsibility of the teen age committee, an enthusiastic advisory committee of adults meets with the teen-agers twice each month to assist as requested. A fine spirit of comradeship has been developed between the two groups. On the advisory committee are representatives of parent-teacher associations, the Department of Public Safety, the

By PHILIP LEBOUTILLIER
Superintendent of Recreation
Irvington, New Jersey

Women's Suburban Club, service clubs, high school faculties, and Boy and Girl Scouts.

Proceeds from the parties are added to the indoor teen age center funds. Publicity for dances is released through the distribution of "throw-aways" in schools and on playgrounds, and through newspapers. A Fire Department car manned by teen-agers visits various sections of the city to broadcast news of the next party over a public address system.

The teen-agers held a one-day paper salvage drive in May. Proceeds were given to the Red Cross and netted that organization \$1,044.

In all probability the summer program will include a teen age picnic and a community-wide teen age activity which will be chiefly related to the war effort.

Endwell, New York, a community of upwards of 4,000 people, has formed the Endwell Youth Organization to promote a recreation program for young people twelve years of age and over. The Board of Directors is composed of seven individuals elected for the purpose at a town meeting.

The group has sponsored a community band; a boys' hobby night, with classes in radio, blueprint reading, woodwork, leathercraft, and recreation activities; a hobby night for girls, with work on projects for local hospitals and the USO, lectures on personal appearance and fashions; and social activities such as coed party nights and dances.

The community is small, to be sure, but it illustrates what can be accomplished without the conveniences and aids available in most large cities. A little initiative, plus a willing spirit, plus good hard work are the tools with which small-sized communities work.

In a certain Massachusetts city a leading Episcopal church donated the use of its parish house to the youngsters of the community, letting the youth themselves take charge. The young people very soon had placed out in front on the lawn of the very dignified and beautiful church property a large sign reading "Jive Junction"! After a number of meetings of the board controlling policies, it was eventually decided to let the name stand—and stand it does!

The first night the parish house was open, 900 boys and girls appeared, and there has been ever since a very large use of the center.

The youth committee in charge decided that each youth should be known as "substance," and should have an adult adviser called "shadow." So there is as a result frequent use of the phrase, "shadow and substance." It is rather interesting to note that the adult is classed as a shadow. In truth, youth are taking over!

A Summer Program at the Newark Museum

MANY PARENTS are confronted with the problem of what to do with their children during the summer months, both because of the curtailment in travel which is limiting vacations and, in the case of working parents, the lack of someone to care for children during daytime hours.

In order to help meet this need for recreational opportunities, the Newark, New Jersey, Museum is extending the hours of its Junior Museum during the summer months, and is opening its doors at 10 A. M. instead of noon as during the winter. The activities are determined by the interests of the children, which have been found to be largely in the field of painting, modeling and nature study. Therefore, on Monday mornings there are meetings of the Nature Sketch Club, which allow an opportunity for work out of doors; on Tuesday, in the afternoon, the Insect Club meets, and the children are shown how to prepare insects for collections; on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons the Painting and the Modeling Clubs hold their meetings, and on Friday mornings come the sessions of the Nature Club, with occasional field trips. All these activities are supervised by staff members.

In addition, the paint and the clay workshops are open for individual work Mondays through Fridays, both morning and afternoon, and work on individual projects is possible in the nature workshop on Wednesday mornings and afternoons. Although the Museum has had summer programs in other years, none as varied has been offered heretofore. It is true that the Board of Edu-

To residents of Newark, both young and old, who are remaining in the city during the summer, the Museum is offering unusual opportunities for recreation and enjoyment

cation offers summer programs in its vacation schools. In the programs offered by the Museum there is no duplication of effort.

The Board of Education is cooperating by sending

word regarding the Museum's activities to recreation schools and playgrounds, and to the schools with expanded programs. Groups are being brought by the Board of Education to the Museum each Tuesday afternoon to view the puppet shows presented in the garden. These are based on Museum exhibits and are written and produced by children of the Junior Museum, who have also made the scenery and the puppets. On every Thursday there are gallery talks based on Museum exhibits.

Other organizations have expressed interest in these summer puppet shows; the Y.M.H.A. in particular plans to send from 50 to 100 children to them each week from what is known as their "stay-at-home camp" comprising children from 5 to 15 years old. Since the group has as its theme this

summer "World Exploration," it is planned to use the Museum's exhibitions of the Theaters of War which have interesting material on China, India, and the islands of the Pacific—plenty to stimulate the imagination of any child.

In order to bring these activities to the attention of as many people as possible, direct personal contact has been made with representatives of industrial plants, local organizations, and housing projects, which have posted notices. Talks have been given in the schools to assembled groups of

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Courtesy the Newark, N. J., Museum



"We Can Build It"

IN 1944 TEANECK, New Jersey, decided it was ready to go into recreation on a year-round basis. However, the budget for the recreation program had been allocated before a superintendent was employed, and since it did not include an item for labor and only a very small amount of equipment was on hand, it meant that the available equipment would have to suffice.

This gave rise to a real problem, but we solved it! We approached the Safety Bureau of the Police Department through Chief of Police C. J. Harte and Sergeant Henry Costy, head of the Safety Bureau, on the rebuilding of a table tennis table which had been resurrected from one of the local firehouses. The table had been stored for a good many years and, judging from its appearance, it was beyond hope. There were no legs, the braces were about to drop off, and it was generally in pretty sad condition. On Sergeant Costy's order, however, three members of the Safety Bureau went to work on the dilapidated table. By

By RICHARD E. RODDA

"If you can put it on paper, we can build it," was the challenge put to Mr. Rodda, who is Superintendent of Recreation in Teaneck, New Jersey, by the Safety Bureau of the Police Department. And they proved beyond doubt that it was no idle boast!

using legs from confiscated pin ball machines and through some very clever carpentry, well-placed paint and a bit of masking tape, a practically new table was produced for "The Little Brown Jug," the teen age canteen maintained by the Recreation Department.

That was only the beginning! On learning the other needs of "The Little Brown Jug," the Safety Bureau constructed coat racks, card checking boxes, suggestion boxes, and bulletin boards, to mention only a few of the articles. And they couldn't have looked better had they been bought from one of New York's exclusive sporting goods stores! In addition to these, the public address system of the Safety Bureau was offered the Recreation Department for music for the children.

All this was done in addition to the regular work of the Safety Bureau which entails keeping the traffic lights in working order, maintaining signs and seeing that they are placed in the most

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Community Activities in War Relocation Centers in Arkansas

THE TEN WAR relocation centers quickly constructed by the Federal government in remote areas of our country were made necessary by the evacuation from the Pacific Coast military area and Hawaii, in the spring and summer of 1942, of 110,000 Japanese-Americans, two thirds of whom were American citizens born in this country and educated, for the most part, in American public schools. The one third who are aliens were born in Japan and therefore could not become citizens of this country. All of them have been in the United States at least nineteen years, many of them for forty years. It was found that the great majority of these people could not immediately find new occupations and homes on their own initiative.

Some Background Information

A review of the cause and purpose of relocation centers, the character of the people residing in them, and their living conditions would seem necessary as the background of any report of their community activities. Most of this is found in publications of the WRA itself.

Jerome and Rohwer, Arkansas, are each a community of roughly 8,500 persons. Relocation centers are not municipalities in the normal sense. Life in them is not much above the subsistence level for anyone. A home in a relocation center consists of 100 square feet per person in a tarpaper covered barracks 100 feet long and 20 feet wide, of simple frame construction, with army cots and blankets and small heating stoves furnished, but with no plumbing or cooking facilities. A bath, laundry and toilet building is shared with upwards of 250 people with like accommodations in the

The War Relocation Authority (WRA), through Edward B. Marks, Jr., its Community Activities Adviser, requested the National Recreation Association to have someone visit the Jerome and Rohwer relocation centers in the Mississippi Delta of Arkansas to observe and report upon the recreation pattern developing there.

Corinne Fondé, who for many years served as Superintendent of Recreation in Houston, Texas, was asked to accept the assignment. Her report is based on brief visits to the Southern Area representative of WRA at his headquarters at Little Rock, and to the two relocation centers.

same block, as is the mess hall where food, furnished without cost, conforms to the rationing program in effect for all citizens of our country.

Free ordinary medical care, but not special medical service, is available to all evacuee residents, as is education through the high school level. Student evacuees may leave the centers to begin

or continue higher education. The WRA provides no financial aid for this higher education. Many evacuees are graduates of American colleges. Vocational training is a part of the regular school program for children and of the employment program for adults, to prepare for resettlement outside the centers and for replacement in the centers. Adults may accept private employment on temporary or indefinite leave. Resettlement of all Japanese-Americans in normal communities through private employment is the objective of the WRA. There is no intent on the part of the Federal government to remove any of their rights or deprive them of opportunity of earning a living and contributing to the nation's economy.

There is opportunity for every able-bodied adult to earn, while within the center, from \$12 per month, as an apprentice, to \$16 or \$19 for a 44-hour week in jobs requiring skills essential to community operations—in the mess halls and hospitals, on the farms and the internal police force, in construction and road maintenance work, in clerical and stenographic work, as members of the community activities staff. There is a maximum allowance of \$3.75 per month for work clothes for adults and for personal clothes for dependents. Outside of a few consumer enterprises, such as stores, canteens, barber shops, and shoe repair establishments, which pay patronage divi-

dends from their profits, opportunity for economic gain is almost completely lacking.

A year ago these communities were undeveloped red dust. All roads and walks are today red dust and coarse gravel. There are no trees except in some of the farm lands far removed from the barracks. Government owned or leased farm lands operated by evacuee agricultural crews produce a considerable share of the vegetables needed in the mess halls. There are small family vegetable gardens in plots of ground in front of barracks spaces. Eggplant and celery are the favorite vegetables.

The residents of the relocation centers have never been found guilty, either individually or collectively, of any acts or intentions against the security of the nation. Under our laws, aliens of enemy nationality found guilty of such acts are being confined in internment camps administered not by WRA but by the Department of Justice. Minor misdemeanors are handled within the center by the project director or judicial commission made up of evacuee residents. Major criminal cases are turned over to outside courts. Marital difficulties, juvenile delinquency, interfamily quarrels, all find encouragement within the single-room apartment that contains married and unmarried, young and old, stable and unstable, in undesired and undesirable proximity. For the majority of the evacuated people the environment of the centers—despite all efforts to make them livable—remains subnormal and probably always will. The exterior boundaries are guarded by military police, who may be called into the centers in emergency. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is called as the need arises. . . . A certain feeling of isolation and confinement is almost inevitable.

The 110,000 evacuees living in relocation centers left behind them in their former locations on the Pacific Coast an estimated total of \$200,000,000 worth of real, commercial and personal property—ranging from simple household appliances to extensive commercial and agricultural holdings. Many disposed of their personal property in quick sales at heavy financial loss. Some stored furnishings and retained interest in holdings. The WRA maintains an evacuee property office and an officer at each center to assist evacuees in keeping their commercial and agricultural properties in productive use through lease or sale, in having household goods shipped to them, and in other property problems.

Evacuee government at the centers roughly parallels that found in small cities of similar size.

It does not substitute for the administration provided by the WRA project director and his staff, but encourages residents to assume responsibility for many phases of community management. Each block has its block manager appointed by the director of the center. The block manager has an office in space allotted him for this purpose in one of the barracks in his block.

There is freedom of worship. Barracks space is provided for Protestant, Catholic, and Buddhist services alike. Ministers and priests may hold center jobs—they are not paid for performance of religious duties. Of the evacuees 42.5 per cent are Buddhists, 42.5 per cent Protestant, and 15 per cent Catholic.

Many parents in the centers have sons in the armed forces of our country. The American soldier of Japanese parentage visits the relocation center as his home when on furlough. Over 9,000 are in service, roughly one-half of whom are volunteers. Three have been decorated for bravery. One resident of one of the centers spent thirty-three years in the Navy. One served seventeen years in the Army, went through the first World War, and was wounded in the Argonne.

The majority of the evacuee residents of the centers have said in true patriotic spirit that they would take and bear evacuation as their duty and sacrifice for the cause of their country. They have generously contributed to War Bond sales and Red Cross drives. Quotas were exceeded in all relocation centers in the Red Cross drive.

Community Activities

The evening I arrived at Jerome I was taken on a tour of block activities. Every block was humming with baseball, softball, basketball, free throw contests, volley ball, table games, crafts, flower and vegetable gardening, mass games and storytelling. The men of the WRA personnel, including the director of the center, the superintendent of schools, and the community activities supervisor were practicing for a coming game with a girls' team of the center who they predicted would walk away with the game. A happy group of USO girls were on their way to the entrance to say good-bye to those leaving for private employment. I wished I might find in every block of my city in the twilight hours such a picture developed by the people themselves from nothing but a bare space of ground!

Later, in this center, I visited the new library, just moving into its complete barracks home after

having gotten off to a good start in a small barracks space; the classes in painting and sculpture, where lovely pictures and figures were being created; the nursery schools for the little children; the Toyland Library, the Y.W.C.A. and the USO. Girls of the USO were busy preparing for a Saturday night dance for seventy-five to a hundred soldiers who were expected for the week end. Here I obtained some lovely artificial corsages left over from the Y.W.C.A. booth at the recent Country Fair where these flowers made by the girls were sold to raise their contribution to the community activities fund. Another week-end activity was to be the High School Prom (School was in session, due to a late start.)

If we refer to the background upon which it has been built, the remarkable program of community activities in the two centers I visited, their excellent community organization and admirable community spirit are nothing short of remarkable. It will be noted that the term "community activities" is used rather than "recreation." Community activities encompass all activities in which the community and any or all of its members may be interested in their leisure time—educational, religious, character building, recreational.

The WRA provides an open space of ground in each block and several strategically located larger spaces for development by the community activities staff and the people for neighborhood and center-wide community activities. A barracks to serve as an indoor facility is also provided in each block. It has been found necessary, however, to use the barracks for church, school or community enterprises, so that they are not always available for recreation. The larger outdoor play areas will accommodate a baseball game or a large community event such as a pageant or carnival and country fair. Neither of the centers has as yet an indoor facility to accommodate center-wide events of large nature. The outdoor spaces and barracks provided must be developed through the ingenuity and enterprises of the evacuees with the help of the community activities staff.

A very limited amount of equipment and certain occasional services such as hauling and sound system may be requisitioned from the WRA. National organizations such as the Y. W. C. A., Y.M.C.A., Girl and Boy Scouts, and religious organizations, especially the Friends Society of the Quakers, have contributed furnishings and gifts of money, special equipment, books for the libraries and Christmas presents. At both the centers

the evacuees have set up a trust, with trustees, to handle correlation of the activity programs, a depository for receipts from public entertainments and an equitable system of apportioning those receipts among the different activities for equipment purchase and other expenses.

A nonevacuee employee of the WRA serves as a member of the staff of the director of community management assigned to the duties of supervisor of community activities. Men of outstanding preparation and high purpose hold the positions of directors of community management in these two centers. Education, health, religion, and community activities are among the services under their direction. On the staff of the supervisor of community activities are some thirty to fifty evacuees discovered through surveys to find the best potential leadership. These leaders may be block or district leaders, assistant supervisors or supervisors of special activities. At Rohwer there are supervisors of arts and crafts, music and drama, religious activities, maintenance and planning, athletics, clubs and organizations, social activities. Jerome has supervisors of athletics, playgrounds, entertainment, music, dance, adult activities, arts and crafts, Toyland Library, clubs and organizations, publicity, art production. (Clubs and organizations include all private agency groups such as Y.W., Y.M., and Scouts, which must have volunteer leaders.)

In Jerome, the supervisor of publicity is an evacuee who speaks both English and Japanese fluently and who goes into each block announcing coming events and interpreting important practices—a sort of news commentator. The block manager and the Community Council made up of legislative representatives elected through block organization, are used as interest and talent finders and to acquaint the residents with the programs offered. The program is left as far as possible to the people themselves and, to my mind, is functioning with outstanding success in this respect.

A young Japanese-American departmental supervisor of community activities at Rohwer, born in this country and intensely loyal though he is a graduate of an academy at Kobe, Japan, where he spent four years, presented me with a history of the Rohwer community activities section which he had prepared. It contains organization charts, maps showing the organization plan by blocks and districts, forms for plans and reports and description in as neat and complete form as I have ever received from any recreation department in the

country. It is dedicated to the supervisor of community activities at Rohwer, which shows another form of desirable loyalty.

From an enthusiastic staff of young Japanese-American men and women in the office of the supervisor of community activities at Jerome who makes a fine art of bringing out the best in others, I learned of the Community Council; of the occasions when teams from nearby army camps and towns come for match games with the center teams; of the five Boy Scout troops; the very active P.T.A.; the forty independent clubs; of the recent trip of the Boys' Worker to a Y.M.C.A. conference, who went on his own with leave given by the WRA, but who had a part of his expenses paid by the Y.M.C.A. after he got there and they saw his interest; of the moving pictures shown as a community activities cooperative enterprise in a different block building each night, the people bringing their own chairs; of the many activities of the schools and churches; of the enjoyment of the children in educational films and animal cartoons, and of the popularity of relay games with them; of the garden shows, art exhibits and adult hobby exhibits that are held; of the coming center-wide entertainment to be given as a farewell to older members of the center who were soon to be sent back to Japan or to the segregation center at Tule Lake, California.

A play was given me which had been written by a Japanese-American girl for production in the Christian Church, and of which the Buddhist Church asked a repeat performance. It very dramatically presents the story of evacuation and the "conglomeration" of feelings of high school girls and boys, parents, farmers, students in universities and business people; then "entrance into a new life in a new location," the Relocation Center, and finally the plan of resettlement interpreted in this wise: "We are all searching for an exit to the outside world, but may this exit lead us to wider horizons, higher ideals, more people, to be of greater service and to rise nearer to God. . . . We must get out of a mile square world. We cannot confine ourselves through pity. We must move beyond these gates. We must expand. We have found our exit . . . let's get out!"

A Carnival and Country Fair

I found the Rohwer Center steeped in preparations for its two-night Carnival and Country Fair. There was the enthusiastic young community activities supervisor who thought nothing of getting up at six in the morning and driving 125 miles to

Little Rock and back for needed supplies; the club members who worked all day in the broiling sun in such heat as I have never before experienced preparing their booths of games, entertainment, contests, refreshments, pop-corn and peanuts, and chicken noodle suppers.

In the community activities office supplies were being sorted and distributed, banners lettered and all of the many details necessary to the success of a large undertaking were being handled efficiently by the evacuee staff with the supervisor absent on the Little Rock mission. In community activities barracks in the two blocks nearest the carnival grounds there were exhibits—one of *Kebanni*, or flower arrangements, and of vegetable arrangements being judged as a feature of the Carnival; the other of wonderfully carved plaques and other articles of wood. Cypress knees were polished and slightly altered to make exquisite flower and vegetable containers and in some cases interesting stands and tables—all retaining their natural shapes. Here I learned that the evacuees, seeing the nearby cypress swamps, had slipped out to get the knees to make articles for their barracks homes, and that when some of them came to the view of the Center personnel, arrangements were made to take them in trucks for this commendable enterprise. I was told by the director of community management that there was some question in the minds of tree experts as to whether the knee was vital to the cypress tree. He said their experience there should certainly determine this conclusively, if disastrously, because few cypress trees still had their knees!

That night, to all appearances, the entire community turned out. At least everything that had been intended to last for a two nights' run was sold out or used up, so that new supplies must be sought for Saturday night. The entertainment on the platform was prepared by the older generation and was in the nature of a talent night. Here I heard what I learned was Nani War Bushi—a chanting of folk tales and an orchestra of Japanese instruments directed by a leader who had charged \$25 a lesson in California and who has at the Center no facilities for orchestration so he writes them from listening to records played on the victrola.

Leadership

At Rohwer I found again a group of interesting and interested young evacuees on the community activities staff. There was the athletic director who had been a jeweler and owned a chain of theaters

in his California home town and as a hobby had served as a volunteer with the Recreation Department to organize Japanese teams throughout the county. At Rohwer he had a staff, a corps of volunteers and teams in all sports for all ages from the cradle to the grave, which seemed to give him the greatest possible satisfaction. He still corresponded with and received encouragement from his good friend Alonzo Stagg. While he had some sumo and judo—Japanese forms of wrestling—and some of the well-known jiu-jitsu, he stressed American sports for both the patriotic and the very practical reason that in going out for resettlement the Japanese-Americans would find themselves more acceptable in communities if they had some skill in games common to Americans.

There was the charming young woman guide in charge of clubs and organizations, who so loved her Y.W.C.A. that when we arrived at the room devoted to this activity she settled down on the couch and opened up her heart and her philosophy to me. The Y.W.C.A. had given her the experience of a conference in New Orleans and Gulfport where she had made friendships that gave her the faith to seek her fortune in a new environment. But she said her parents, true to Japanese traditions, wanted to arrange a marriage for her before she went out to accept employment, and marriage opportunities were greater in the Relocation Center because all Japanese were together in such close proximity there. She, of American tradition, wanted to await the coming of love and had greater hope of what life could mean because of Relocation Center experience and wider horizons that had come with it. She said that by and large the second generation of Japanese-Americans were about her age and that postponement because of evacuation for a year or two of the new life that they would normally be making for themselves at their age was not too great a sacrifice, in view of the sacrifices everyone must make for their country in wartime, and of the wider opportunities that might come. She took me into barracks homes and gardens that were inconceivably lovely to me after spending two nights in a bare barracks room. They were homelike, full (but not too full) of beautiful furnishings, with artistic half-partitions and in two of them adorable babies for whom most suitable and tasteful arrangements had been made.

In the gardens there were the loveliest morning glories of the most unusual size and hues, and other beautiful flowers, and little boys carefully gathering the seed from the ripe blooms for another

year. Bordering all gardens throughout the two centers were miles and miles of portulaca in full bloom. Old men were busy with irrigation. On one small porch entrance there was a youth, a member of the orchestra, practicing on his instrument. We visited the well-established library, with a large number of children as patrons, the Buddhist Church and the Church of the Federated Christian Churches where the children of the daily vacation Bible school were having their closing party.

Activities of All Kinds

We saw a barracks full of looms—thirty of them—all being used by women and girls weaving rugs, cloth for suits, table linen and other materials of exquisite pattern, weave and fabric. I learned of the dressmaking classes, with evacuee instructors, where women and girls learn everything about making a garment from drafting a pattern from a picture in a fashion magazine to the finished garment. The community activities supervisor called my attention to the excellent fit of all garments worn by the women and girls in the Center. I was told of the evenings of folk and couple dancing many groups enjoy; of the book review club where the intelligentsia of the Center review a book a week; of the discussion group much interested in the subject of postwar planning, and of the Little Theater with all of the branches of the theater and a member who was the Japanese butler in a play that had a long run on Broadway.

In Rohwer there are 275 Girl Scouts in nine troops and three Brownie troops, 275 Boy Scouts, twelve Girl Reserve, and three Junior Girl Reserve groups, two High Y clubs, eighty-five independent clubs, and a Toy Lending Library with its story hour every Saturday morning. The favorite leisure-time occupation of the women is the making of life-like artificial flowers. Everywhere I went—in homes, churches, mess halls, offices, community activity buildings—there was the inevitable cypress knee holder with its artificial roses, gladioli, carnations, morning glories—as my guide said, "To brighten things up until we could grow the real flowers."

This is the community life that has grown up in the War Relocation Center in a year's time—made simple on the one hand, it is true, by the isolation and unavoidable institutional character of the Center, but on the other hand fraught with difficulty not often experienced because it must be built upon the background of the people suddenly evacuated from their homes and thrust into a pioneer environment.

Otto Mallery

Otto Mallery has long given distinguished service to Philadelphia and to the nation



ON JUNE 12TH, OTTO T. MALLERY was re-elected President of the Playground and Recreation Association of Philadelphia, and began his twentieth year in that office. Prior to 1925, he was an officer and director of the Association for nineteen years. He is a charter member of the Association, which was organized in 1907—thirty-seven years ago. He played an important role in the founding of the Association, working closely with Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, then Superintendent of Schools and later Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Association is one of the oldest active private recreation agencies in America—the National Recreation Association was founded six months earlier in Washington. Otto Mallery has been a director of the National Recreation Association for thirty-two years and is a member of its Executive Committee. Mr. Mallery has always been an active leader in the National Recreation Congress gatherings.

In Philadelphia, when the citizens think of playgrounds and recreation, they think of Otto Mallery. His nearly forty years of devotion to the development of the recreation movement has given

him the distinction of being the leading citizen in this field. No other Philadelphia person has given so much of his time, his energy, skill, and personal wealth to assure the happiness of children and youth.

In spite of his long record, Otto Mallery has today the point of view and spirit of youth. He is always looking forward, formulating plans for expansion of facilities, more efficient operation, and consolidation of public recreation agencies.

Design for Fishing—Fun and Food

(Continued from page 236)

in the former rearing pond are bass for late summer flycasting.

Hoene's fishing log in 1942 covered plantings of nearly 15,000 fish, mostly rainbow and speckled trout. Last year the feat was duplicated.

Although fishing is being restored as a community enterprise for public benefit, the task is not completed, and Park Superintendent Hoene (he has held that post since 1940) will hasten to tell you it has not been a one-man job. Ben Gustafson, Superintendent of the French River Hatchery, has been the fishing expert in the supply and planting operations. The Duluth Conservation Club, largest in Minnesota, has contributed thousands of man-hours in stream improvement and in clearing the way for establishment of rearing ponds.

From the standpoint of municipal administration, "it's all a part of better living and a better city," Hoene tells you. "We need the trees to prevent erosion of the hillsides, to check the flow of silt into the storm sewers under the impact of the spring thaws and summer rains. The trees and shrubs hold the soil on the banks of the streams and at the same time provide shade for the trout pools. Youngsters like to get out to fish just as much as they want to take a dip in the old swimming hole. Here, right at home, they can enjoy wholesome recreation. That makes for healthier children and citizens. Clean, outdoor fun also is reflected in juvenile delinquency records. It's all just a simple pattern into which the parts fit easily."

Hoene believes that any city can provide the same pattern, limited only by the sources of water and natural facilities.

Already he is looking to the future. Give him the opportunity and Hoene will draw from a desk drawer the blueprints for his postwar projects. What has proved to be a boon in wartime will have as much value, come peace and domestic progress

(Continued on page 274)

Youth's Recreation Plan for Philadelphia

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED youth from the public, private and parochial junior and senior high schools of Philadelphia, in assembly, April 25, 1944, do hereby present to the citizens of this city our recreation plan for Philadelphia.

The Playground and Recreation Association of Philadelphia consulted the youth of the city's junior and senior high schools about recreational needs and future plans. At the annual meeting of the Association held the latter part of April, recommendations were submitted.

5. That all recreation agencies offer more organized sports, and that other organizations join the recreation agencies in forming a city-wide movement to expand materially the athletic and sports facilities for team competition.

This plan is a summary of recommendations from a series of conferences of representative students in the schools, which were conducted by the Playground and Recreation Association of Philadelphia.

It is our sincere belief that if our recommendations are favorably considered and made a reality, the temptations that lead to delinquency will be greatly reduced.

We, of the teen age group, therefore, offer a program that we think is good and will meet our needs. We respectfully request that favorable action be started at once, and we assure the citizens of Philadelphia that they can count on our cooperation in adopting and developing our Ten-Point Program, as follows:

1. That the City Government greatly expand the number of recreation centers, adequately lighting them for night use, and adjusting the programs to the interests of youth with a more "glamorous" appeal.
2. That all the schools of the city be opened for evening recreation, and that youth groups be given the opportunity to suggest the program of activities and the methods to achieve an informal atmosphere.
3. That such organizations as the Y's, Boys' and Girls' Clubs and other groups extend their services by the establishment of branches throughout the city, and that these agencies adjust their programs to meet the needs of youth.
4. That the churches of the city offer their facilities for youth social activities, open to all, without regard to race, creed, or the lack of religious affiliations.
6. That Teen-Age Canteens for youth be established in existing agencies, and, in neighborhoods without agencies, that the adults there be requested to cooperate in developing Canteens in vacant properties or other suitable places.
7. That the Fairmount Park Commission create more parks in congested neighborhoods and increase the facilities of recreation services appealing to youth in the parks now operated, such as: vacation and week-end camping; hiking groups; swimming pools; sports fields; ice and roller skating.
8. That youth be encouraged to make greater use of the cultural services of the city by adjusting admission fees, offering more programs that they can appreciate, and by forming cultural clubs to be inspired and directed by the cultural leaders of the city, as: Youth Centers, Art Clubs, Youth Theaters, and Forum Groups.
9. That commercial organizations offering amusements to the public be required to observe strictly the laws regarding admission of minors, especially to tap rooms, pool rooms, dance halls, and burlesque shows. Furthermore, that petty politicians be stopped from interfering with laws protecting youth, and that movie managements insist on proper conduct of its patrons during shows. Also, that candy and drug stores used as hang-outs be forced to eliminate gambling, the sale of obscene literature, and like irregular practices.
10. That all agencies and organizations, public and private, offering recreation for youth be requested to have youth representatives on their boards to serve as advisers.

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

ACORNS. Ex-President Grover Cleveland set aside by proclamation a small section of public lands for national forests. The United States Senate spent two days debating whether he should be impeached for such action. Now nearly one fourth of our forest land is in national forests.

"Baby Bears," a true story of bear cubs for small children. Translated from the Russian of E. Charushin by Marguerita Rudolph. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$1.

"Bird Watching," by J. J. Hickey. Opens the door to a fascinating experience. Oxford University Press, New York. 262 pp. \$3.50.

Canning. "Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow," a free 16 mm. educational sound film on the canning industry from the days of Appert. Time—thirty minutes. Also "Meat and Romance," on how to buy, cook and carve meat and its food values. Address Castle Distributors' Corp., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

Crystals. Dissolve ten cents worth of potassium nitrate in a cup of hot water in a pint jar. Stir until the nitrate will not dissolve any more. Hang a string from a stick set across the top of the jar. Look every day.

Fire. "The Science of Fire Fighting," by John J. McCarthy. 265 pp., 13 figs., \$3.00. Norton Publishing Co., New York, 1943. Subtitled "For the Citizen, the Professional, the Volunteer and the Auxiliary."

Fisheries. U. S. Department of the Interior. Fish and Wildlife Service. "Fisheries of North America with Special Reference to the United States," by R. H. Fiedler. Chicago, Ill., 1944. 13 pp. (Reprint, *Geographical Review*, Vol. 30, No. 2, April 1940, pp. 201-214.) Single copies are free as long as supply lasts.

Forest Fires. "Burning an Empire," by Stewart H. Holbrook. The Macmillan

Company, New York. 229 pp. Not comfortable reading, but it will help rub smoke out of your eyes.

Garden Clubs. The Texas Garden Clubs and the Pan American Garden Clubs are planning their ninth visit to Mexico.

"Herbs: Their Culture and Uses," by Rosetta E. Clarkson. Grow your own herbs! More than one hundred recipes. The Macmillan Company, New York. Illus. \$2.75.

Hiking. "The Hiker's Handbook," by Douglas Leechman. Norton Publishing Co., New York, 220 pp., illus., \$2.50.

"Maternal Overprotection," by David M. Levy. Columbia University Press, New York. \$4.50. Most successful technique consists of direct environmental change, as going to camp.

Mourning Doves are game in the Southeastern states. The Fish and Wildlife Service is anxious to learn all it can about the status of this bird in order to formulate a sound management policy. The Service would be glad to know about its relative abundance, when nests are occupied, etc. You can take an active part in this investigation.

"Plants and Flowers in the Home," by Kenneth Post. Orange Judd Publishing Company, Inc., New York. 198 pp., illus., \$2.

"The Star Finder," by Henry M. Neely. Atlas-style book. Many charts and diagrams. Smith and Durrell, Inc., New York, 1943. 62 pp. \$2.75.

Victory Gardening. "\$6,000 in Scholarships for Farm Youths." The 1944 handbook of the National Junior Vegetable Growers' Association Production and Marketing Contest. Six-page leaflet by Professor Grant B. Snyder, NJVGA, Contest Committee Chairman. Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Massachusetts.

"Everyone needs the comfort and inspiration of placid lakes and rippling streams, of birds and animals carrying on a normal, natural life, of peaceful landscapes and open spaces. These are fundamental necessities even in normal times, and in abnormal times the need increases. It is our major task to expose every man, woman, and child to an environment that will stimulate happiness, well-being, mental and physical fitness, and love of homeland and of the society we call democracy."—Francis A. Gross, President, Minneapolis Park Board.

WORLD AT PLAY



Courtesy Recreation Commission, Monroe, Michigan

Tony's Kite Entertains Youngsters

IN MONROE, Michigan, Tony's kite is the thing these days! It's a twelve-foot affair made by Tony Ziegler for the youngsters' entertainment. One of his most popular tricks is floating the kite at two hundred feet, fastening a dummy and parachute to the kite rope. The parachute opens, the dummy glides to the earth, and the kite sails on. Next on the agenda, declares Tony, is a forty-foot dragon kite.

A Club with No Dues and No Meetings

WILKES-BARRE, Pennsylvania, has a very active organization known as the "Friends of the Shut-Ins Club," which was originally affiliated with the Playground and Recreation Association of Wyoming Valley but is now on its own. The club has about 400 shut-in members and an equal number of volunteer visitors, each of whom makes twelve visits a year. A post card is sent each month by the visitors to keep officers of the society informed about the shut-ins, and an occasional tea is given for the visitors.

One of the practical services of the Club is the loaning of wheel chairs of which the organization now owns 180. It also offers for loan portable

radios and typewriters. Other services include occupational therapy, eye care (arranged and provided for by the state), home movies, and a Council Book Club. There are over 48 Girl Scout troops working for the Friends of the Shut-Ins Club, which now is the project of the Wilkes-Barre Quota Club.

More People at Play in Los Angeles

ATTENDANCE during the week ending April 15, 1944, at the 52 recreation centers maintained by the Los Angeles, California, Department of Playground and Recreation totaled 167,941 visits, a 45 per cent increase over the record of 115,309 for the corresponding week in 1943. Virtually every week in the current year has exceeded in attendance the same period in 1943, according to a report.

Home Recreation

THE YOUTH Committee of Civilian Defense and the Council of Social Agencies of New Orleans, Louisiana, are developing a program of recreation for young people in their homes. As the plans have been made, these parties are to be simple and inexpensive with such refreshments as cookies and a cup of chocolate.

The program has the following objectives: (1) to encourage parents to open their homes to groups of their children's friends in the neighborhood for wholesome fun; (2) to plan for the use of community halls, social halls of churches, school buildings, or other facilities where neighborhood gatherings can be organized at regular intervals under the leadership of parents.

"Flood Free Johnstown"

JOHNSTOWN, Pennsylvania, is proud of the fact that with the completion of a five year channel flood prevention project by U. S. Army engineers the city is now flood free. To celebrate the event, a committee of 400 citizens has launched a six months' observance which will serve as an announcement to the outside world that Johnstown, free from fear of floods, is now a good place in which to live, work, and do business. A number of subcommittees are at work including the

governmental committee, of which J. C. Gruber, superintendent of recreation, is co-chairman.

Juvenile Delinquency and the Police—Evidence accumulates that police departments throughout the country are becoming increasingly interested in the provision of recreation as one method of preventing juvenile delinquency.

The February 1944 issue of the *Police Chiefs' News Letter* gives a brief résumé of the history of the National Recreation Association and its functions, refers to the publications on youth centers and says:

"Police officials who are taking an active role in community organization to prevent juvenile delinquency may secure from the National Recreation Association assistance and helpful information on recreation programs."

Helping Rural Communities—The Iowa State College employs a drama and recreation specialist whose time is spent in the field, meeting with groups of all kinds and helping them with their recreation programs. During 1943 forty institutes were held, largely in the field of drama and recreation.

Community Fun Nights in San Francisco—The Community Fun Nights in San Francisco, inaugurated this spring by the Recreation Commission, are proving very successful. On the third of the evenings held on May 25th, a May Program was presented by the junior group and a Memories Program by the adult group. The center at which this was held is located in the section of the city where there are many mixed nationalities, and attendance is made up of Negroes, Filipinos and white citizens, both adults and children. All join enthusiastically in the fun, and a real community spirit is developing as an outgrowth of the Nights.

Community Forests—The forestry extension worker of Nebraska is greatly interested in the setting aside of woodland areas for rural people. Recently he has conferred with town authorities regarding the setting aside of areas for "community forests," usually so located that they will be available for recreation where groups come together.



Courtesy Greystone Studios, Inc.

Charles M. Cox, volunteer helper in the National Recreation Association for more than twenty years, who died on June 13, 1944.

Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt

(Continued from page 229)

father present. In giving support to the Association he was carrying on his father's interest as well as his own. Many supporters are now of the second generation.

Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt believed deeply in the principle of decentralization of government—that the roots of a strong recreation movement should be in each locality and that particular attention should always be given to the home.

In his own family and in his own personal life Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt practiced what he preached and carried the spirit of recreation and good fun into all that he did. He was deeply concerned to serve the generation in which he lived. In his death the recreation movement has lost a very real and understanding friend.

HOWARD BRAUCHER

RECREATION

You Asked for It!

Question: The director of a State Youth Authority of a Pacific Coast state asks: What are recent public recreation developments in western cities designed to meet the current youth delinquency problems?

Answer: Of course you know as well as I do that delinquency is as old as the human race but it is true that the present world war, like the last one, has accelerated the problem.

While recreation is not a cure-all for juvenile delinquency, practical experience has demonstrated that wholesome, well-planned and conducted recreation can assist vitally in the total effort. The problem can only be worked out successfully by the combined efforts of home, school, church and community. The special teen service "juke box, coke-snack bar" social recreation lounges can never be more than a small part in the sum total of needed service.

There are five essential factors in establishing and maintaining the special teen centers referred to: (1) location; (2) physical layout and facilities including the amount and type of floor space available and the furnishings covering facilities for parties, dancing and social comradeship; (3) the extent in which young people themselves are involved in planning and conducting the center; (4) the thoughtful understanding and skill of the professional recreation leadership, and (5) finance and general administration.

In this last category such centers will generally be more successful if managed by the public recreation service department as a part of their general service.


I know you are familiar with the extent of developments under Miss Josephine Randall, Superintendent of Recreation, San Francisco. One effective center is the new civic recreation center for youth in La Arcade Building in Santa Barbara where the average daily attendance is close to two hundred. Two very skillful women, employed by the Recreation Department, cooperate with the youth groups here in the conduct of this center. The Sunday afternoon and evening programs are entirely under the Youth Council.

Some of the special centers set up are meeting with difficulties due to the failure to recognize some of the things already evaluated as related to location, furnishing of leadership, etc.

There are fine high school age dances put on under the joint auspices of the Recreation Division of the Park Department, the schools, and the

AUGUST 1944


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**ARMY
NAVY
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Association of P.T.A.'s at Seattle; Playground Youth Councils and a special club for newsboys at Long Beach; four new youth centers at San Diego, and four community centers emphasizing boys' clubs and girls' clubs at Salt Lake City. At Oakland the Board of Education and the Recreation Department have worked out a broad cooperative attack on the youth recreation problem.

Handicraft House Pioneers in Recreation

(Continued from page 253)

ballroom dancing in relays. The children up to grade 7 are making remarkable progress. The unfortunate feature is that it is necessary to limit the number attending to those who are members of the arts and crafts groups. This eliminates a great number of the children who have left school early to take jobs and for whom our approach is not sufficiently adult to be suitable. We earnestly hope that there may later be a center for these young people which will for the most part be self-governing.

The woodworking department is "terrific," to use the children's own expression. Youngsters of

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What They Say About Recreation

WE BELIEVE our mission will be to spread the spirit of good will to all parts of the earth. In such a program, recreation is indeed significant, and a vital part of any peace documents yet to be written."—From the *Code of the Recreation Council*, Bay City, Texas.

"Appropriate recreation has long been a panacea for the ills of man, and its importance has been enhanced manifold by current conditions."—*J. Edgar Hoover*.

"Cooperative effort can best be learned through team sports, and therein may be found the dynamics of democracy."—*Norton Pritchett*.

"Wider, richer, more meaningful kinds of leisure-time activities are needed to meet the present challenge, and above all, the new challenge."—*Dr. Philip L. Seman*.

"It is during the leisure time of a people that the creative reservoirs are tapped and the mosaic pattern in which are woven art, music, literature, and the humbler forms of skill expressions are developed."—*Lancaster, Pa., Annual Report*.

"Beauty is the smile on the earth's face open to all, and needs but the eye to see, the mood to understand."—*John Galsworthy*.

"Our people would benefit greatly if for some of the modern amusements that contribute little or nothing to spiritual growth they would substitute the real recreation that comes from choosing natural science as a hobby."—*Franklin D. Roosevelt*.

"Music has played its vital part in wartime all through history. During the first World War, music did as much as anything else to keep our country's morale to its heartwarming high level."—*Walt Disney*.

"Sometimes one comes across a person with whom living is a fine art; then one realizes what a much more beautiful creation it is than books and pictures."—*A. C. Benson*.

"Drama is the hunting ground of all the arts."—*Joy Higgins*.

"I have always heard culture defined as training resulting in gracious, kindly customs and good manners; something that contributes to fine, clean, decent living, whether it is knowledge of art, or science, or music or literature."—*Dr. William Fleck*.

"It is only as we grow older that we realize that happiness is a subtle thing—depending on satisfying work, right human relationships, and spiritual maturity."—From *Leadership of Girl Scout Troops*.

"Children are more important than war. We talk about postwar planning, but children are postwar people. What happens to the child determines what happens to the future."—*Mary Simkhovitch*.

"Recreation has become so securely entrenched in the habits and folkways of the people that it is a dominating force affecting the whole range of their activities."—*Jesse F. Steiner*.

"Art and play fulfill the same function, provide the same refreshment. Moreover, they are both their own excuse for being. Each is done for its own sake, not for an ulterior object."—*Richard Cabot*.

"Fun is recreation but recreation is more than fun. The aims of recreation are to create anew and to refresh as well as to entertain."—*Harry R. Wilson*.

"Travel opens the mind; but so does print; and print is the cheapest mind opener there is, and the best."—*John Cotton Dana*.

"Camping is democratic living through camper participation, through developing a sense of responsibility for the success of camp, as well as through using its privileges."—From *Camping Today*.

"The personal rewards to the gardener are equally rich from food or flower gardens. And, of course, gardening is fun—one of the finest kinds of recreation, combining as it does physical exercise with a creative craft."—From *Community Recreation*.

(Continued from page 271)

all ages with saws, hammers, and other tools are making many articles. With a large number of children present and only one leader, it is impossible to teach them much, but they are helping each other and having fun. Later we may be able to give additional instruction to those who want to go further.

Most of the activities of the Recreation Department are concerned with children, but that does not mean any lack of appreciation of the value of recreation for adults. At Handicraft House we have some adult classes, chiefly in the craft room, where instruction is being given older people three afternoons a week and late in the evenings. This room may also be used by adults whenever the children are not there.

We have organized Handicraft House as much as possible about the needs of our community and the leadership available. When we looked for leaders we found a number of people not available for full-time work but who had had training and were able to accommodate their time to our needs. The center opens at 4:00 o'clock every day except Saturday, when the program begins at 9:00 A. M. In the evening it is open from 7:00 until 10:00. The supervisor of woodworking is on hand every day; the other instructors divide the week into two and a half day sessions. Since the emphasis is on guidance rather than formal teaching, the personality of the leader is extremely important.

The fact that juvenile delinquency figures in Regina have dropped during the past year has made the citizens feel that the taxes they are paying for recreation are well spent. The more than 4,500 children who registered with us at Handicraft House in March were too busy and happy to get into mischief.

Victory Gardens in Housing Developments

(Continued from page 232).

that the vegetables and fruit canned by the residents may be exhibited.

The victory garden program of the war housing projects in the Wichita Area is typical of the interest evinced by all the residents in their varied community activities. It provides conclusive proof that democracy works and that a community program will be successful when the individuals participating have the freedom to invest their time, effort, and money in community activities that are actually of their own making.

AUGUST 1944

THE "PAY-OFF"



TODAY in France, with the tables turned—with overwhelming air power and equipment and hundreds of thousands of hard-bodied, clear-headed, fully-trained and equipped American, Canadian and British fellows on our side, Hitler is getting a good taste of what he dished out to the unprepared British and French in the early stages of the war. This is the "pay-off."

It is a great privilege for us to know that everywhere, in schools and colleges, in training camps and base camps, in America and overseas, Wilson Sports Equipment has played a part in the physical training, relaxation and morale of our American fighters.

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IT'S WILSON TODAY IN SPORTS EQUIPMENT

Baseball Gets Mandate from Army to Carry On

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS have been taken from the message sent by Lieutenant General Brehon Somervell, Chief of the Service of Supply, to the New York Chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association at their twenty-first annual dinner:

"I want to tell you how important a factor baseball is in the winning of the war. It has been said that the successes of the British army can be traced to the cricket fields of Eton, and I say that the sandlots and big-league ball parks of America have contributed their share to our military success. Nearly seventy per cent of all major league players at the time of Pearl Harbor are wearing the uniform today and giving a splendid account of themselves.

"Besides, a million and a half kids from the junior sandlot teams sponsored jointly by the major leagues and the American Legion are in the armed services. They are good soldiers. They learned teamwork early. And it takes teamwork to win a battle or a war. It also takes realism. We never dare forget that a battle or a campaign can be upset by a ninth inning rally. We dare take no chances, we dare not slow down, we dare not relax until the last man is out. . . .

"I call upon you to help our Army and Navy by employing your skill and your knowledge in the maintenance of morale both at home and among our troops. It is in your power to encourage both the workers and the fighters to give all they have to achieve victory. I am grateful to you for what you have done and for what I know you will do in the future."

Design for Fishing—Fun and Food

(Continued from page 266)

on a larger scale. His plans call for construction of deflectors in streams, expanded plantings of willow cuttings and alders near channels in headwaters of fishbearing creeks, digging of pools, small dams and other improvements on nature.

The Contribution of Recreation to Morale

(Continued from page 237)

There is the incident of the Russian officers who took time out during a lull in hostilities to take part in a game of chess. Practically every Russian soldier knows the moves of this intricate game,

Mrs. Kelly's Doorstep

MRS. IRENE KELLY of Pittsburgh got news the other day that her son, Sgt. Charles Edward Kelly, first winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor in the Italian theater of war, is coming home soon. A photograph published in this newspaper showed Mrs. Kelly on her doorstep passing the news along to some of her neighbors. They were neighbors with good American faces, and one could guess that their homes, and Mrs. Kelly's home, were spick and span inside. But Mrs. Kelly's doorstep abutted on an alley that was certainly not more than ten feet wide, and into which the sun could certainly not penetrate very long in any day. The surrounding walls were of unpainted clapboards or dingy brick.

This housing produced Sergeant Kelly, who must be healthy as well as brave. It produced six other Kelly boys, all now in service. But will anyone dare say that it is good enough for the Kellys? Certainly there is a field right there, in that angle of Pittsburgh, for some housing—subsidized by the Federal, State or city government, if necessary—that will provide Mrs. Kelly with a better doorstep, more sunlight and something better to look at than a gray wall ten feet away. — From *The New York Times*, April 11, 1944.

and over 50,000 entries were recently received for a chess congress held in battered Moscow.

Then there was the picture we shall never forget of the pretty nurse playing a game of checkers with a veteran of the North African campaign who had been invalided home. It would have been impossible to tell which was enjoying the battle more!

These instances could be multiplied a hundred-fold in every branch of the service and every theater of the war. A desire for this form of recreation is equally strong in the civilian population. Witness the newsreels of bomb shelters in war-torn London where people passed many weary hours playing draughts, the English term for checkers, chess, and darts. Our own factory workers in the many war plants throughout the nation also enjoy these popular games as well as dancing, playing of musical instruments, and other forms of recreation. When the mind becomes fatigued and the human body begins to wear down, an hour or so of relaxation and play acts as a refresher which enables us to return to our important duties with renewed zest.

One fine day—we fervently hope in the not too

distant future—this war will be over, and victory and peace will be ours. In the era that is to follow all will have ample time to participate in recreation and indulge in hobbies. We shall not abandon in peace those games and sports which in wartime contributed so much toward conditioning us for battle and victory.

Hobbies as Recreation for Older People

(Continued from page 257)

vicemen, jobless, disabled, or depressed, will find at the workshop a precious vocation, rehabilitation, and an absorbing new interest in life. And men and women with leisure, who perhaps are retiring from lifelong activity of one kind or another, may discover in metalcraft a sustained interest promising a happy use of their well-earned leisure.

Hobbies are the things we want to do—not what someone else does for us. They are very personal—something to be shared only with fellow enthusiasts.

Let's have a hobby!

A Boy . . . A Water Wheel . . . And a Dream!

(Continued from page 247)

original . . . the same wanting-to-find-out-for-oneself that always makes for progress.

Today, this philosophy and the skills developed through more than forty years of experience are being applied to America's vital needs. From this will arise new techniques to serve the nation even better when Ford resumes the production of sturdy, comfortable transportation, priced within the reach of the greatest number. As Henry Ford has said: "Our times are primitive. True progress is yet to come."—Used by courtesy of the *Ford Motor Company*.

A Summer Program at the Newark Museum

(Continued from page 259)

children to tell them about the Museum.

For adults who wish to model, carve, paint or draw, there is the recreation workshop where, in informal group meetings, talks, demonstrations, and discussions are offered which provide a basis for individual work. During the winter months this workshop was very popular, and the people who came were delighted to find that no previous experience was necessary. For those who wish to



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contribute their services in carrying on recreational and vocational programs under medical directors in hospitals, a craft series on puppetry is planned. This is open to teachers and to laymen interested in community programs for servicemen and women. Hand puppets, shadow puppets, and string puppets will be made from cardboard, papier-mâché, wood, and other materials.

Those with interests in science are having an opportunity to attend the meetings entitled "Hunting without a Gun," which covers such subjects as "Plants Grow Everywhere," and "Shells Make a Beautiful Collection." During August the series will deal with "A New World—Through the Microscope." Both series are designed to familiarize the layman with scientific methods of collecting and identifying specimens, and to introduce the microscope as a valuable and interesting source of information and discovery.

A Playground in the Jungle

(Continued from page 246)

men in the program have wiped out "boredom fatigue," increased their efficiency in the work of the hospital, and have gone far to make them forget their complaints.

The centralizing of facilities has proved an excellent plan. If a ward technician working nights decides to play badminton in the afternoon, all he needs to do to find a partner is to glance in the day room which is on the athletic field. Movies twice a week, a series of weekly lectures, and an occasional game with another outfit complete our program.

Our center at the 14th Evacuation Hospital has proved that recreation facilities are possible anywhere.

A Nature Fair in Houston, Texas

(Continued from page 251)

tion of nature trails, museums, bulletin boards, publications, experiments, observations, and bird bending.

Houston's Nature Guide School is part of the

Enroll in a Refresher Course in **MUNICIPAL RECREATION ADMINISTRATION** *As a Means of Keeping Ahead of Your Job*

This course is designed to acquaint recreation executives with the administration aspects of their department and its correlation with other departments of city government. Special emphasis is placed on the recreation problem: its program; areas and facilities; leadership; operation of playgrounds and recreation buildings; recreation organization; personnel; financial support; records and reports; evaluating recreation service; and publicity and relationships.

The enrollment fee of \$35 will bring you the specially written text, an opportunity to apply the text material to your own recreation problems, comments of an authority in the field on each lesson assignment, and a certificate upon satisfactory completion of the work.

One enrollee recently wrote, "*Truthfully I cannot remember any effort on my part which has paid off in dividends so quickly.*"

Send Inquiries to

THE INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING IN MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois

expanding nature program of the Park and Recreation Department. Although designed primarily for the city's playground directors, it is open to Boy and Girl Scout leaders and to all interested in learning more about the natural history of the Houston region. The course will be introductory in nature but will, it is hoped, lead to more intensive study later.

There will be a three hour session once a week from July 10 to August 28. The registration fee will be \$1.00, and members of the classes will be asked to purchase, as a textbook, a copy of *Adventuring in Nature* (price 60 cents), published by the National Recreation Association.

New York's Handcraft Exhibit

(Continued from page 250)

were several miniature scenes made of various kinds of material. One depicted the jungle, the land of the Eskimos and another described the country near the Nile.

The senior group was represented by a large number of articles for the home and generally useful articles. In the hobby section, there was a miniature battleground with barracks, tanks, jeeps, guns, a railroad and other such articles. This exhibit was six or eight feet long and several feet wide.

Recreation for Negro Youth

(Continued from page 245)

time the mailing list had grown to 125 and a card system for checking attendance was formed, with names checked off as people entered. This work was all done by the Council which met once a week to plan entertainment, decorations, the selling of soft drinks, and the running of the juke box for each dance.

When the third dance drew an attendance of 150 people, a waiting list was compiled. As boys go into the service, or as students move, names are taken from the waiting list and placed on the mailing list.

The fourth affair was a Barn Dance with prizes awarded to the best dressed couple and the best dressed individual girl and boy. This time two couples of Negro parents were asked to serve as patrons and judges.

The Council feels that it offers something new in the line of entertainment for each dance. Future plans consist of a council of parents to sponsor the last dance of the season—a formal affair to be held at a later date. Attendance at these dances has been well distributed with as many boys and girls on the mailing list attending from the north side as the south side.

San Francisco's Parental School

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, sends parents of delinquent children to Parental School—and as it's turned out, no one yet has "flunked" a course and failed to "graduate."

When a child is found guilty of delinquency, the judge puts the parents on probation and sentences them to attend school for eight consecutive meetings, held as evening classes in Galileo Evening High School and directed by M. Jay Minkler, principal of the Daniel Webster School.

The "students" are usually those parents who have been sentenced to attend by the judge of juvenile court, the Bureau of Family Relations of the District Attorney's office, the Police Court, and other agencies. The pupils are taught their legal, social, and religious responsibilities by speakers who are volunteers or have been assigned by cooperating agencies.

The school's curriculum includes classes in health, mental hygiene, social services, religion, work, school counseling, recreation, and legal responsibility. During the period on recreation, a member of the City Playground Department maps a wholesome program and urges parents to see that their children participate. When the required courses are completed there are no final exams, but the parents fill out a questionnaire telling what the classes have done for them.

The school, created on May 3, 1943, and designed to combat juvenile delinquency in San Francisco, recently gave "diplomas" to more than 200 "graduates" and not a single "repeater" enrolled in the course.

The results of this unique school have been very gratifying. Several husbands and wives have been reconciled, children have been taken back from foster homes, and mothers of former delinquents have written glowing letters of tribute. Letters of inquiry have come from other cities all over the country requesting further information on the program so they can adapt San Francisco's plan to their own community. Some towns have already set up similar programs of their own.

The whole idea behind this school is expressed in a recent statement made by Mr. Minkler, "This is putting new emphasis on an old law. Formerly, contributing to the delinquency of a minor meant committing some overt act, but the new idea is that parents are responsible morally and spiritually for that delinquency."

Bicycling as a Community Hobby

(Continued from page 234)

ports filed against them, they are notified to appear at the Bicycle Violator's School held every Saturday morning from 10:00 A. M. in the Police Training School. If the same person receives a fourth warning card, his license plate and registration certificate are suspended for ten days by the Police Department. Upon the commission of the fifth and subsequent offenses, juvenile violators are referred to the Juvenile Court authorities for more drastic disciplinary action. An average of fifty-two bicycle licenses are suspended monthly by the Police Department.

Rutland, Vermont, a little over a year ago faced a serious situation. Bicyclists showed a complete disregard for signals of any kind and for safety regulations. With 1,700 bicycles to register and a small police force, the problem of enforcing the existing ordinance was impossible without community help.

The Vermont Congress of Parents and Teachers came to the rescue. In March 1943, the safety chairman of the Congress, after talking with the Chief of Police and various community groups, presented the problem to the Parent-Teacher Council. On March 15th the Council gave the executive committee power to do what it thought best to arouse public interest.

On March 23rd, with the backing of the Mayor, a public meeting was held at which the Motor Vehicle Department showed two films, "On Two Wheels" and "Singing Wheels." After a discussion a committee of three people was appointed to formulate plans. The Superintendent of Schools made out a schedule for the showing of the films in every public and parochial school where facilities permitted. At each school Chief of Police Potter talked with the children and enlisted their help in making Rutland a safe place in which to ride a bicycle.

The plan was adopted of organizing a Bicycle Court and Bicycle Patrol to promote safe riding and the observance of highway regulations. Six pupils were chosen by the principal of each of the public and parochial schools to serve in the patrol. Each group selected its own captain, and training was given the patrol members by the Chief of Police.

For judges on the Bicycle Court six outstanding juniors at the Mount St. Joseph School and Rutland High School were selected for character and leadership ability by the principals of each school.

Instruction in proper legal procedure was given by Municipal Judge Spero. Two judges serve at a time for one month. The term of office is one year, and court is held every Saturday at 9:00 o'clock.

The duties of these groups are to see that bicycles are properly licensed and equipped and to correct careless riding. If a warning is not sufficient, flagrant violations are reported to the Police Department and a summons is issued for the violator to appear in Bicycle Court.

Patrol members are given pads of report slips. These are collected by the captains each Thursday and given to the Chief of Police or officer in charge. A police officer then approaches the parents of violators, and a warrant is issued ordering the boy or girl to appear in the Bicycle Court. Records are all filed with the Chief of Police but no names are given to the newspaper. Judge Spero supplied the court with a list of penalties and outlined the procedure for the judges to follow. The judges have taken their responsibilities very seriously and have shown remarkable tact and understanding.

On January 31, 1944, the Rotary and Lions Clubs entertained the Bicycle Court and Bicycle Patrol at dinner in appreciation of their good work. Another local club is providing new arm-bands for the patrol.

Rutland is very happy over the success of its plan and believes that the Bicycle Court and Patrol may be reaching more riders than would bicycle clubs.

Community Center Serves Many Groups — Salem, Virginia, a community of 5,737, has purchased a 16-acre estate which has been made into a park. On the grounds surrounded by large trees is an 18-room mansion which is used as a community center building. The purchase price of this property, \$20,000, was paid out of the city's general fund.

The building is used by practically all civic organizations and luncheon clubs, most of which have dinner meetings at the building and pay the town a nominal rental charge ranging from \$100 a year for the clubs meeting weekly to \$25 a year for those holding monthly meetings. Other groups of citizens using the facilities pay a nominal charge. On the first floor, in addition to the completely equipped kitchen and dining room, are two large reception rooms. In the basement are a large assembly room and four other rooms used as permanent headquarters by four Boy Scout troops.

A School-Community Pageant

A PAGEANT OF AMERICAN patriotic songs by 182 boys and girls and adult musicians was presented for three nights in the auditorium of the high school at Du Bois, Pennsylvania. The admissions collected will be used for sending copies of the monthly high school newspaper to 850 former pupils now in service.

The pageant was the outgrowth of a need felt by music supervisors and administrators for finding a means of continuing the development of musicians trained from the first grade rhythm band through to the commencement quarter. These young musicians experience a letdown after graduation on finding themselves with no musical group to which they belong.

Five years ago the Du Bois schools started an adult choir which became known as the Symphonic Choir. Its concerts were so successful that a forty-five piece symphony orchestra made up of musicians from Du Bois and surrounding towns was started, and a players' group of alumni and other adults was organized. These groups put on concerts and plays until the war curtailed their activities.

The recent patriotic pageant brought together the choirs of the senior and junior high schools, the adult Symphonic Choir, and the school band augmented with adult musicians. Together they presented a school-community program made up of the songs which have been sung in this country in times of national stress from Revolutionary days to the present, winding up with "This Is My Country." The school music supervisor wrote a continuity which bound the songs together and showed the growth of the American spirit. This was read by an experienced radio announcer.

Each of the three choirs was trained separately until a month before the performance, when they were combined under one conductor. The band rehearsed alone until the last two weeks. The performance began with the massed choirs outside the entrance to the auditorium singing the national anthem with the band and the audience. Senior high school and adult singers, dressed in black gowns owned by the school, and junior high school singers in white surplices created an impressive effect.

Nearly every department of the senior high school was represented in the production or its preparation. Vocational instructors and pupils built up the stage in tiers. The art department

decorated the stage, and designed and made window posters. The dramatic club and its adviser handled lights and stage arrangements. The commercial department had charge of the sale of tickets. Home rooms cooperated by having each pupil carry his chair to the stage and take it back in the morning after each rehearsal and performance. — Taken from *The Nation's Schools*, June 1944.

"We Can Build It"

(Continued from page 260)

advantageous position, assigning and supervising school guards to safeguard the school children while crossing the streets, and performing many other tasks which fall on the Bureau's broad shoulders.

The amount of work that can be undertaken at any one time at the Bureau's busy workshop in the basement of the Municipal building is limited, though anyone seeing the results accomplished would find this hard to believe. Setting up swing frames and seesaw outfits, cutting pipes to size and threading them are only a small part of the day's work for members of the Safety Bureau. The fact that they found time to repair doll carriages for children at one of the parks may be reflected in the name of one of the parks, unofficially known as Costy Park in honor of Sergeant Costy, whose work along with the efforts of his men is greatly appreciated by patrons of this park.

The Bureau has adopted several parks as their favorites, though any preference would be denied were the question put up to the members, and they are very proud of their development.

It is gratifying to note that Township Manager Paul A. Volcker and Police Chief Harte encourage the men to take this active part in the development of the recreation program. Without such active cooperation of the Safety Bureau the children of Teaneck would not have the benefit of the sandboxes, box hockey boxes, climbing boards, seesaw sets, basketball standards, utility boxes, and many other pieces of equipment which will go a long way toward making it possible for the citizens of Teaneck to find the recreation they are seeking in their own community.

It is small wonder that the 28,000 inhabitants of this suburban community take their hats off to a Police Department that is a friend of the people as well as their protector, and a Safety Bureau ready, willing, and able to build anything that the Superintendent of Recreation can put on paper!

AUGUST 1944

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of
Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Audubon Magazine, May-June, 1944

On Choosing a Summer Camp, Dorothy E. Bliss

Beach and Pool, May 1944

Beach Accidents—Their Causes and How to Avoid Them, C. P. L. Nicholls

Pool Problems, Verbatim Report of Subjects Discussed at the Convention of the National Association of Amusement Parks

The Camping Magazine, May 1944

Camp Records and Record Keeping, A. Alice Drought
Conversation or Conservation, Kenneth A. Howland
Experiments in Inter-racial Camping, Harry Serotkin
Food Rationing Amendments for Camps

The Catholic Charities Review, May 1944

Delinquency: A Community Problem, Hon. G. Howland Shaw

Childhood Education, May 1944

"The More Deeply We Live," Rena M. Erickson

The Living Wilderness, May 1944

The Future of National Forests and National Parks, Lyle F. Watts and Newton B. Drury

The Nation's Schools, June 1944

New Postwar Objectives for Physical Education, Elmer D. Mitchell
A Unique Athletic Unit, Oliver M. Hazen

PAMPHLETS

Leadership in Public Recreation, A playground manual
Recreation Division, City of Danville, 420 Municipal Building, Danville, Virginia

Let's Take Stock of Our Children

Program Service, Number 5, Reader's Digest, Pleasantville, New York

Low Organized Games for the Playground

Wisconsin Recreation Association, 3841 West St. Paul Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Parent-Teacher Manual, 1944

National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 S. Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois

Simplified Camping, Kenneth W. Reynolds

Program Service, Boys' Clubs of America, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

The Square and Its Uses, M. M. Romig

Published by Douglas Fir Plywood Association, 205 East 42nd Street, New York 17. Price 25 cents

Victory Gardens for Community, Home, School, 1944

Compiled by Dr. Lili Heimers, Teaching Aids Service of the Library, New Jersey State Teachers College, Upper Montclair, New Jersey. Price 25 cents

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Firelight Entertainments

A Handbook of Campfire Programs. By Margaret K. Soifer. Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17. Fleming H. Revell Company, 158 Fifth Avenue, New York 10. \$1.50.

HERE ARE SEVENTEEN colorful and picturesque entertainments which will help to turn history into vivid, exciting drama and create romance out of the commonplace. They grew out of many summer evenings spent around campfires in both children's and adults' camps and are intended for the use of all who have the responsibility of guiding groups in the presentation of informal entertainments, whether indoors or out, on the ground or on a stage, with or without a campfire. Group rather than individual effort is predominant.

American Planning and Civic Annual

Edited by Harlean James. American Planning and Civic Association, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. \$3.00.

PARK AND RECREATION WORKERS will be particularly interested in the material brought together on state and national park developments in 1943. Although war conditions, particularly travel restrictions, have definitely affected civilian use of state and national parks, reports included in the manual show that in many state and national parks there has been a definite increase in use because of the accessibility of the areas to servicemen. The manual covers also the fields of housing, conservation, and postwar planning and public works programs.

Music in the City

By Max Kaplan, B.E., M. Mus. Music Department, Pueblo Junior College, Pueblo, Colorado. \$2.50.

MR. KAPLAN, with the help of several of his students at Pueblo Junior College, has collected a large amount of detailed information about the musical resources of Pueblo, Colorado. He has organized this material under six headings: (1) Agencies of Musical Education, (2) Agencies of Musical Circulation, (3) Agencies of Musical Production, (4) Agencies of Musical Consumption, (5) Sociological Application in Musical Studies, (6) and Conclusions and Recommendations.

The study not only collects most of the available local facts about musical activities but attempts to analyze the sociology in which the music functions. Although there is very little subjective evaluation, the data provides a basis for a number of suggestions for improvement of music in Pueblo and uncovers many problems for research. The task which Mr. Kaplan undertook demonstrates a highly commendable interest on his part in the whole community and a desire to make music function more effectively in the lives of all the people.

Let's Build

By Constance Homer Crocker. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. \$1.50.

THIS BOOK TELLS CHILDREN the simplest way to make toys and other articles. The diagrams and instructions have been prepared in such a way that a seven or eight year old child can follow them himself with occasional help from an adult.

The Dog as a City Pet

Education Department, The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. 50 Madison Avenue, New York 10. \$15.

BECAUSE OF THE INTEREST of children of elementary and junior high school age in pets, animals occupy an important place in the curriculum, especially that of the elementary school. For more than two years the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has kept a record of the various inquiries received from children and teachers. Approximately 80 per cent of these concerned dogs. Some of the children's inquiries came as the result of their study of the dog in school. Many more came apparently because the children needed or wanted to know something about their dogs.

To meet this need, the Association has prepared a mimeographed bulletin presenting material for the use of teachers about dogs and their care. Children, too, will be able to use the material to advantage. There are lists of motion picture films on dogs and some helpful books and pamphlets.

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